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October 22, 2012

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Richard Kim, Esq. Interlocutory Attorney Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Madison East 600 Dulaney Street Alexandria, VA 22314

Re: Blackhorse v. Pro-Football, Inc., Cancellation No. 92/046,185 (TTAB)

Dear Mr. Kim:

Enclosed please find four courtesy copies of the Petitioners' Reply In Support of Their Trial Brief, filed today in the above-referenced matter.

Very truly yours,

esse witten

JAW/rjb

Enclosures

cc: Robert L. Raskopf, Esq. (via Federal Express)

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In re Registration No. 1,606,810 (REDSKINETTES) Registered July 17, 1990,	
Registration No. 1,085,092 (REDSKINS) Registered February 7, 1978,	
Registration No. 987,127 (THE REDSKINS & DESIGN Registered June 25, 1974,	
Registration No. 986,668 (WASHINGTON REDSKINS Registered June 18, 1974,	& DESIGN)
Registration No. 978,824 (WASHINGTON REDSKINS Registered February 12, 1974,)
and Registration No. 836,122 (THE REDSKINS—STY) Registered September 26, 1967	LIZED LETTERS)
Amanda Blackhorse, Marcus Briggs-Cloud, Phillip Gover, Jillian Pappan and Courtney Tsotigh,)
Petitioners,) Cancellation No. 92/046,185
V.)
Pro-Football, Inc.,	,)
Registrant.))

PETITIONERS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THEIR TRIAL BRIEF

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INTRODUCTION

The evidence in the record weighs heavily in favor of cancelling the registrations. After addressing a half-hearted argument by PFI that the district court's alternative ruling has preclusive effect, Petitioners demonstrate that PFI's critique of Petitioners' evidence has no merit. Petitioners then demonstrate that PFI's evidence is thin, and some of it is inadmissible (as the Board previously held in *Harjo*).

ARGUMENT

I. THE DISTRICT COURT'S ALTERNATIVE RULING IN *HARJO* LACKS PRECLUSIVE EFFECT.

PFI asserts that the district court's alternative ruling in *Harjo* is "effectively binding," and its "significance ... cannot be overstated." PFI Br. at 1-2. In fact, the district court's alternative ruling has no preclusive effect over the Board. The Petitioners were not parties in *Harjo*, and PFI does not argue that either collateral estoppel or *res judicata* applies (and did not assert them as affirmative defenses). Nor will the district court's alternative ruling – or any decision by the D.C. courts in *Harjo* – have binding effect on the Federal Circuit or Fourth Circuit in the event that there is subsequent federal litigation of this matter.¹

The district court's opinion is relevant only to the extent it is persuasive. But, it is not persuasive; Petitioners have already described the district court's deeply flawed substantial-evidence review of the *Harjo* record (*see* Pet. Br. at 4-5). And, of course, the D.C. Circuit did not affirm on those grounds, but strictly based on laches.²

PFI does not state why the district court's alternative ruling restricts the Board's ability to review the record on the merits. It cites TMBP § 510.02(a), which merely notes that there are "often" occasions

¹ Any subsequent litigation will take place either in the Federal Circuit or Fourth Circuit.

² Indeed, in its first opinion, the D.C. Circuit remanded to the district court to further assess laches as to one of the *Harjo* petitioners, rather than resolve the litigation by affirming the district court's substantial-evidence alternative ruling. *See Pro-Football, Inc. v. Harjo*, 415 F.3d 44, 50, 75 U.S.P.Q.2d 1525, 1529 (D.C. Cir. 2005).

in which a district court decision is binding on the Board, but that section does not provide a separate basis to hold a district court decision binding. And PFI does not attempt to explain how the four cases it cites in a footnote establish that the *Harjo* district court's alternative ruling has preclusive effect. *See* PFI Br. at 1 n.1.³

II. NONE OF PETITIONERS' EVIDENCE SHOULD BE EXCLUDED AND PFI'S ATTACKS ON PETITIONERS' EVIDENCE ARE NOT WELL-FOUNDED.

Under the March 14, 2011 stipulation, except for depositions of the *Harjo* petitioners, the *Harjo* record would be admissible, and the parties waived objections to that evidence, except as to relevance objections and except as to evidence that the Board ruled inadmissible in *Harjo*. Accordingly, for example, neither party has asserted hearsay objections to *Harjo* evidence (*i.e.*, arguments that evidence should not be considered for the truth of the matter asserted).

PFI, however, has taken full advantage of its retained right to assert relevance objections.

Appendix A to PFI's Trial Brief contains 26 dense pages of relevance objections. Petitioners will not specifically respond to the relevance objections in Appendix A; the relevance of Petitioners' evidence is demonstrated in Petitioners' Trial Brief and this Reply Brief.

Petitioners respond below to PFI's arguments regarding Petitioners' evidence made in the body of PFI's Trial Brief.

A. Petitioners' Expert Testimony Is Admissible

Trying to fit within the March 14, 2011 stipulation, PFI argues that the testimony of each of Petitioners' experts are "irrelevant" and therefore should be "excluded" or found "inadmissible." *See* PFI

³The four cases come from the footnote of TBMP § 510.02(a) and were cited with no explanation. In fact, they do not support an argument that the *Harjo* district court's alternative ruling has preclusive effect. Two of the cases state that there must be an identity of parties or their privies in order for a district court judgment to have claim preclusive effect. *Zachry Infrastructure, LLC v. Am. Infrastructure, Inc.*, 101 U.S.P.Q.2d 1249, 1252-53 (T.T.A.B. 2011); *New Orleans La. Saints LLC and NFL Props. LLC v. Who Dat?, Inc.*, 99 U.S.P.Q.2d 1550, 1552 (T.T.A.B. 2011). The other two cases analyze whether a federal court ought to defer resolving a trademark infringement suit when the same parties are simultaneously contesting the registration of that mark before the Board. *See, e.g., Goya Foods, Inc. v. Tropicana Prods., Inc.*, 6 U.S.P.Q.2d 1950, 846, 852-54 F.2d 848 (2d Cir. 1988); *Am. Bakeries Co. v. Pan-O-Gold Baking Co.*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1208, 650 F. Supp. 563, 566-67 (D. Minn. 1986).

Br. at 10-20. PFI's objections to the expert testimony, however, are almost entirely not relevance objections. Evidence is relevant if it (a) "has any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence; and (b) the fact is of consequence in determining the action." Fed. R. Evid. 401. Instead, PFI attacks the experts' qualifications and methodology, which goes to the weight of the evidence.

PFI also misstates the March 14, 2011 stipulation in its effort to bar the expert testimony. PFI asserts that the parties "agreed that all testimony in discovery depositions shall be admissible as trial testimony, subject to all objections and motions to strike testimony made during such depositions." PFI Br. at 8 n.33 (citing Joint Stipulation at ¶ 6). That statement is incorrect. Paragraph 6 of the Joint Stipulation explicitly applies only to the discovery depositions taken "of the Petitioners" in this case. Paragraph 6 does not apply to *Harjo* experts' testimony. Instead, the admissibility of *Harjo* expert testimony is governed by paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Joint Stipulation, which state that "all ... deposition transcripts and exhibits ... submitted in *Harjo* ... shall be admissible" unless the Board ruled in *Harjo* that the evidence was inadmissible. Joint Stipulation [Dkt. 31] at ¶ 1. And, in *Harjo*, the Board ruled that the testimony of each of the *Harjo* Petitioners' expert testimony was admissible over PFI's objections. *See Harjo v. Pro-Football, Inc.*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1705, 1716-18 (1999) (finding expert testimony of Nunberg, Courtney, Ross, Hoxie, LaFramboise, and Hirschfelder admissible).

1. Geoffrey Nunberg's Testimony Is Admissible.

In two paragraphs, PFI asserts that Dr. Nunberg's testimony lacks a "scientific basis" and is therefore irrelevant. *See* PFI Br. at 17. PFI asserts that his testimony should be excluded because he recognized that sometimes "Redskins" denotes the football team. As the Board has observed, however, and as is obvious, the football team name "clearly carries the allusion to Native Americans." *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1742. PFI also asserts that Dr. Nunberg testified that it was not disparaging to use "Redskin" as a motorcycle name, and that testimony should disqualify him. Although this argument plainly goes to weight, not admissibility, the premise of the argument is also wrong. Dr. Nunberg's testimony regarding motorcycles was consistent with this testimony regarding the football team; he

testified that he would not use "Redskin" to name a motorcycle and he believed that Native Americans would object.⁴ PFI's argument that he improperly relied on dictionaries for his opinion is odd and unexplained, and the argument that he relied on literary and media uses of "redskin" from different time periods at best goes to the weight of his testimony.

Notably, PFI never suggests that Dr. Nunberg is not an expert linguist, and he indisputably is.

See Pet. Br. at 20. Furthermore, PFI makes no objection to Dr. Nunberg's empirical study demonstrating that "redskin" was not used in late 20th century newspapers to refer to Native Americans. See id. at 20-22. Nor has it objected to his testimony that the absence of a usage label in a particular dictionary entry does not show that the word is not offensive, particularly to the group or person referred to by the word.

See id. at 29-30.

In *Harjo*, Dr. Nunberg's expertise was found "adequately established" and his opinions admissible as expert testimony. 50 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 1717.

2. Susan Courtney's Testimony Is Admissible.

PFI's criticisms of how Ms. [now Dr.] Courtney selected movies for her review go to weight, not admissibility. *See* PFI Br. at 18-29. Her methodology for movie selection was reasonable. *See* Pet. Br. at 26-27. PFI could have introduced other films, or other parts of the movies that she cited, or its own expert on film, but did not. PFI does not dispute that she is knowledgeable and experienced in American film to qualify as an expert. Nor does PFI deny the relevance of the use of "redskin" in film. The Board previously held that her testimony and evidence satisfied *Daubert* and was admissible. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 1716.

3. Frederick Hoxie's Testimony Is Admissible.

Petitioners relied upon Dr. Hoxie's testimony that professional historians use "Indian," "American Indian" and "Native American" as neutral terms, but never use "redskin" to refer to a person.

See Pet. Br. at 23. PFI does not object to that testimony. See PFI's Br. at 19-20.

4

⁴BLA-TTAB-006993, 6996 (Nunberg Depo. at 133, 136).

Nor does PFI deny that Dr. Hoxie is an expert historian specializing in Native American history. Rather, PFI contends that his opinions on linguistic matters are not relevant. *See id.* The Board, however, found that Dr. Hoxie was a qualified historian and that his testimony on the conquest, removal, and substantial eradication of Native American culture provided "a useful historical perspective from which to view the writings, cartoons and other references to Native Americans in evidence from the late 19th century and throughout this century." *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1718, 1745. In its brief, PFI refers to the history of Native Americans as "troubled" history that involved considerable warfare with the United States and American settlers. *See* PFI Br. at 41.

The history of conflict between the United States and Native Americans, including the view during certain times that Native Americans were warlike enemies, makes it more likely "redskin" and other anti-Indian epithets would arise (just as "Jap," "Kraut" and "gook" were used as epithets against other military opponents). Accordingly, Dr. Hoxie's testimony, placing that history in the record, is relevant and admissible. In addition, the historical conflicts with Native Americans are so well known that the Board may take judicial notice of them.

4. Ivan Ross's Testimony Is Admissible.

PFI does not dispute that Ivan Ross is a survey expert, and its multiple arguments go to weight, not admissibility. *See* Pet. Br. at 30 n.95.

PFI first contends that Dr. Ross's survey is not relevant because it was conducted in 1996, and not at the times the registrations were issued (between 6 and 29 years earlier). *See* PFI Br. at 11-12. That argument obviously goes to the weight of the evidence, not its admissibility, as the Board already has held. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1734-35 & n.88 (finding the survey "relevant" and noting that "[e]vidence concerning the significance of the term 'redskin(s)' before and after the relevant time periods may shed light on its significance during those periods"). A 1996 survey provides some evidence as to attitudes during earlier years.

PFI then contends that the survey should not be admissible because Ross did not ask about views on "Redskin" as a football team name. He instead asked about whether "redskin" and other terms were

offensive in reference to an American Indian person. *See* Pet. Br. at 30. That is plainly relevant to the second part of the two-step inquiry for disparagement, which is this question: "Is the meaning of the marks one that may disparage Native Americans?" May 31, 2011 Order [Dkt. 40] at 10; *see also Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1741-42.

PFI next argues that the survey was fatally flawed because it asked respondents if they found "redskin" (and other terms) "offensive" rather than "disparaging." The Board has already rejected this nitpicky argument. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1734 n.86. It is worth noting, however, that using "offended" and "offensive" instead of "disparaging" was a conservative way to conduct the survey. One would expect fewer people to admit to being offended by a given ethnic epithet than to acknowledge that it is disparaging. Some people are thick-skinned, or proud, or do not wish to be thought of as overly sensitive, and therefore may state that they are not "offended." A person could perceive a word as disparaging but not want to reveal to others that they are offended. Or, a person simply might not be offended by a disparaging term. However, it is not logical that one could be offended by the word "redskin" but not think that it is disparaging. For similar reasons, evidence of respondents who answered that "redskin" was "offensive to others" (but that they themselves would not be "offended") should be given evidentiary weight. *See* Pet. Br. at 46.

⁵ Dr. Ross's survey used the following instruction and questions:

I am going to say some terms which you might hear someone say when referring to an American Indian person. One or more of these terms may be OFFENSIVE to you when you hear it used, or NONE of them may be offensive to you. Or, you may have NO OPINION one way or the other. WHATEVER YOU THINK is what I'd like to know.

The (Next/First) word is REDSKIN. Would you, yourself, be OFFENDED by the word REDSKIN if you heard that term being used to describe an American Indian person, or would you NOT be offended, or don't you have an opinion ONE WAY OR THE OTHER about that?

Whether or not YOU would be offended, do you think that the term, REDSKIN, being used to describe an American Indian person, would be offensive to OTHERS, would do you think it would NOT be offensive to others, or don't you have an opinion ONE WAY OR THE OTHER about that?

PFI's next argument, that the survey asked leading questions, is equally lacking in merit. *See* PFI Br. at 14. PFI contends that the survey questions did not give people a chance to deny that they thought "redskin" (and the other terms) was offensive. In fact, the instructions requested that respondents answer "whatever you think," and all respondents needed to do to deny being offended was to answer either "not" or "no opinion" to the questions. *See supra* n.5.

PFI then raises another argument that goes to weight, not admissibility, that the sampling plan was supposedly flawed because it did not include counties with the highest density of Native Americans. PFI Br. at 14-16. In fact, Dr. Ross's sampling was perfectly appropriate. He identified the 20 states with the highest Native American populations, and selected areas that fairly represented both rural and urban areas. *See* Pet. Br. at 30-31. Dr. Ross explained that the survey methodology does allow for a generalization of Native Americans throughout the United States; that the textbooks from which he has taught support that conclusion; that generalization of the results to the larger population from a stratified probability sample (the sample that he used) is quite commonly done in survey research; and that the actual sampling plan used in this case is a customary way to survey "hard to reach" targets such as Native Americans (which constitute less than 0.8 percent of the U.S. population).⁶

Finally, PFI contends that no weight should be given respondents' answer to whether "redskin" would be offensive to others. *See* PFI Br. at 16. Petitioners have already addressed this issue. *See* Pet. Br. at 31-32.⁷

B. PFI's Relevance Objections To Non-Expert Evidence Have No Merit.

1. The 1993 Resolutions Of The National Congress Of American Indians Are Relevant.

PFI objects to "a" 1993 NCAI resolution and "all related testimony" as not relevant because it occurred after the registrations were already issued. See PFI Br. at 20. In fact, there were two 1993

⁶ BLA-TTAB-03259, 3278-85 (Ross Depo. at 142, 161-68).

⁷ PFI also contends that the expert testimony of Teresa LaFromboise and Arlene Hirschfelder should be excluded. Although Petitioners did not rely on their testimony in their Trial Brief, they are experts in their respective fields, as the Board previously noted. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1717-18.

NCAI resolutions – a January resolution of the NCAI Executive Council and a December resolution of the NCAI General Assembly. JoAnn Chase, as NCAI Executive Director, testified about both resolutions. *See* Pet. Br. at 15-16. PFI's objection goes to weight, not admissibility. In *Harjo*, the Board addressed PFI's identical objection to one of these two resolutions, found it relevant, and denied PFI's motion to strike. 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1714-15. Furthermore, the NCAI 1993 resolutions also take on added significance given the history of NCAI opposition to PFI's team name. *See* Pet. Br. at 14-17.

While seeking to keep out evidence of the NCAI's position because the resolution(s) post-dated 1990, PFI relies on a small number of letters purportedly from tribal leaders that also post-date 1990.⁸ That is obviously inconsistent with PFI's effort to bar consideration of NCAI's views. Moreover, the position of NCAI (the largest and oldest American Indian organization), expressed in two 1993 resolutions and through its activities and the activities of its leaders over the years, deserve far more weight than the letters on which PFI relies.¹⁰

2. The 1972 Harold Gross Letter Is Relevant. In Fact, The Letter, The Meeting With Edward Bennett Williams, Mr. Williams' Letter To The NFL Commissioner And 1971-72 Media Coverage Of Native American Opposition Deserve Significant Weight.

PFI objects to the admissibility of the January 1972 letter from Harold Gross to Edward Bennett Williams as supposedly not relevant. Citing the district court, PFI asserts that "the letter in no way

⁸ The letters on which PFI relies are inadmissible, or alternatively deserve no weight, for due to lack of authentication and explanatory testimony, as discussed below (at pages 11-12).

⁹ BLA-TTAB-00989. Nothing in the record supports PFI's assertion that NCAI had only two employees (and PFI cites no support). *See* PFI Br. at 35. Ms. Chase testified that NCAI had twelve full-time employees and one part-time employee, all of whom worked in NCAI's office in downtown Washington, D.C. She testified that the NCAI is an extensive, national organization comprised of members from affiliated tribes throughout the United States, organized into an Executive Council, an Executive Committee and a General Congress of members. The Executive Council consisted of official representatives from each of NCAI's member tribes, and the Executive Committee consisted of four officers elected by the general membership of the organization, an area vice president, and twelve representatives from each of twelve regions throughout the United States. The Executive Council, the Executive Committee and the General Congress had regular meetings and an annual convention. BLA-TTAB-02779, 2798-99, 2827, 2858 (Chase Depo. at 9, 28-29, 63, 94). Furthermore, PFI's brief concedes that NCAI's position is "[s]ignificant[]." *See* PFI Br. at 35.

¹⁰ The NCAI (with other organizations) also filed *amicus* briefs in support of the *Harjo* petitioners in *Harjo*. *See* 2009 U.S. S. Ct. Briefs LEXIS 2300, 2301 & 2302.

represents the opinion of a substantial composite of Native Americans." PFI Br. at 20. This argument is ludicrous. Not every piece of evidence introduced in a trial must prove the entire case in order to be admissible. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 401 (defining relevance).

Mr. Gross's letter was the catalyst for a meeting between a delegation of Native American leaders and Edward Bennett Williams, the PFI President at the time. Without considering the letter, the Board cannot understand the context of the meeting. In addition, the letter was understood by Mr. Williams as expressing the sentiments of those leaders (in a "cogent[]" manner). *See* Pet. Br. at 12-14. Thus, as Mr. Williams attested, the letter memorializes what the Native American leaders said and thought in 1972. In fact, Mr. Williams felt that Mr. Gross's letter – as an expression of the leaders' views – was so significant that the day after the meeting, he sent the letter to the NFL Commissioner, Peter Rozelle. *See id*.

PFI also contends that Mr. Williams' letter to Rozelle was not an "admission." PFI Br. at 21 n.86. In fact, it was an admission that Native American leaders view PFI's team name (and marks) as disparaging. It was also an admission that their views cannot be brushed aside as trivial, but are views that can be logically and convincingly ("cogently") expressed. Finally, Mr. Williams' letter and his decision to notify the NFL leadership the day after the meeting are admissions that the meeting was a significant event. This was not a meeting with a handful of nobodies, as PFI tries to portray it. *See id.* at 21.

Furthermore, the 1972 meeting occurred at a time when there was a great deal of media reporting on Native American objections to PFI's team name. The record contains numerous news articles from 1971-72 from Washington, D.C. daily newspapers reporting on Native American opposition to the team name, ¹¹ as well as a 1972 NFL publication also reporting on the controversy. ¹² (In addition to the waiver

¹¹T. Quinn, "Redskins, Rednecks," *The Washington Daily News* (Nov. 5, 1971) (BLA-TTAB-00825; Paul Kaplan, "Do we Defame Native Americans?," *The Washington Star* (1972) (BLA-TTAB-00826-27); M. Siegel, "Siegel at Large," *Washington Star* (Jan. 26, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00829); R. White, "No Reservations... Williams' Answer: What's In A Name?," *The Washington Evening Star* (Jan. 27, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00830); T. Quinn, "Indians are starting to fight back," *The Washington Daily News* (Jan. 28, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00828); T. Quinn, "Redskins Face Suit" and "The quest for dignity," *The Washington News* (Feb. 18, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00831); T. Quinn, "What's in a nickname? In Washington, plenty of trouble, possibilities," *The Washington Daily News* (Feb. 29, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00086, 832); T. Quinn,

of hearsay objections, the news articles would fit within hearsay exceptions, including the ancient records exception, so their content may be considered for the truth of the matters asserted. *See, e.g.*, Fed. R. Evid. 803(16).)

Accordingly, all of this evidence – Mr. Gross's letter to Mr. Williams, the meeting with the delegation of Native American leaders, Mr. Williams' letter to Mr. Rozelle, and the 1971-72 news articles – are relevant on the issue of whether PFI's marks contain content that disparages Native Americans, as perceived by a substantial composite of Native Americans.

3. Evidence Of The Media's and Fans' Activities Is Relevant.

PFI also contends that evidence of media and fan behavior is not relevant because their conduct was not carried out by PFI. See PFI Br. at 21.

In fact, as the Board has already explained, that evidence is relevant to debunking PFI's "secondary meaning" argument; it shows that the public understands that the team's name and trademarks allude to Native Americans. The Board rejected the secondary meaning argument, since the word "Redskins" as used in PFI's marks "clearly carries the allusion to Native Americans." *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1742. In so holding, the Board stated in part:

[I]n determining the meaning of the term 'redskin(s)' as it appears in respondent's registered marks, it would be factually incomplete and disingenuous to ignore the substantial evidence of Native American imagery used by respondent, as well as by the media and respondent's fans, in connection with respondent's football team and its entertainment services.

Id. (emphasis added).

Furthermore, the behavior of some members of the media and fans that makes light of Native American culture (e.g., fans "playing Indian," or boorish newspaper headlines) is evidence that the marks contain matter that is disparaging to a substantial composite of Native Americans. *See* Pet. Br. at 39-40.

[&]quot;More on the Redskins," *The Washington Daily News* (March 22, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00833); T. Quinn, "Williams, Indians in Showdown" *The Washington Daily News* (March 30, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00834).

¹²The Redskin Edition of Pro! Magazine (Nov. 20, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-01378).

"[T]he nature of a trade mark for the purpose of Section 2(a) may properly be determined from the associations conveyed by the word used as the mark in connection with the goods with which it is used." Doughboy Indus., Inc. v. The Reese Chem. Co., 88 U.S.P.Q. 227, 228 (Chief Examiner 1951). In other words, if the public and the media view the marks as an invitation to disparage, the marks most likely disparage as well.

III. PFI'S SECONDARY MEANING ARGUMENT IGNORES REALITY.

PFI's Trial Brief repeats many times its secondary meaning argument, asserting that "Washington Redskins" denotes a football team and not actual Native Americans. The Board rejected the secondary meaning argument; the word "Redskins," as used in PFI's marks, "clearly both refers to respondent's professional football team and carries the allusion to Native Americans inherent in the original definition of the word." *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1742. Even the district court rejected the secondary meaning argument. *See Harjo*, 284 F. Supp. 2d 96, 126-27, 68 U.S.P.Q.2d 1225, 1249 (D.D.C. 2003).

PFI's marks obviously allude to Native Americans. They have continually been used in connection with Native American imagery and three of the marks have a Native American profile or other imagery evoking Native Americans and their culture. *See* Pet. Br. at 41-43 (addressing the secondary meaning argument). PFI does not address these points in any of the many places in its brief where it asserts secondary meaning.

IV. PFI'S EVIDENCE DESERVES LITTLE WEIGHT AND SOME OF IT IS INADMISSIBLE, AS THE BOARD HAS ALREADY HELD.

A. Much Of PFI's Evidence of Native American Support For The Team's Name And Use Of The Term "Redskin" Lacks Foundation And Is Inadmissible; Other Such Evidence Deserves Little Weight.

1. Letters

PFI attempts to rely upon letters purportedly from a small number of Native American tribal leaders or from individual Native Americans. *See* PFI Br. at 5, 7 n.30, 25 n.93, 31, 33-36 & nn.119-129. In *Harjo*, however, the Board rejected the letters purporting to be from tribal leaders, giving the evidence no weight. The Board explained:

[Pro-Football, Inc.'s] case includes no testimony by the authors of these letters and resolutions to establish any foundation for the letters and resolutions. Further, the lack of testimony about the letters and resolutions makes it impossible to determine the extent to which the views contained therein speak for a group of Native Americans or just for the authors, or what is the basis for the views expressed. Thus, this evidence has not been considered for the truth of the statements contained therein.

50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1747 n.126. For similar reasons, the Board also rejected letters from fans, including some purporting to be Native Americans. *See id.* at 1747 n.125.¹³ For the same reasons, the Board should still give no weight to the purported communications from tribal leaders and fans.

Furthermore, even if the letters from tribal leaders were considered, they account for a small number of tribal leaders, considering that there are more than 500 federally recognized tribes. *See* PFI Br. at 37. As the Board noted, even if it considered these letters, "this small number of letters" would not alter its analysis. *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1748 n.126.

Similarly, there is no evidence introduced that the tribal leaders or their tribes are typical of Native American sentiment, as opposed to outliers. And, in fact, one of PFI's featured correspondents, Hollis Roberts (former Chief of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, quoted favorably by PFI (at 33)) should not be viewed as a fair representative of Native Americans; three years after the letter, he was indicted and subsequently convicted for sexual assault. *See United States v. Roberts*, 88 F.3d 872 (10th Cir. 1996). In addition, another of the tribal leaders apparently had a financial bias.¹⁴

2. Photographs

PFI also seeks to rely upon a handful of photographs purporting to show a school with "Redskins" as the team name, a street, a motel and a movie theatre. *See* PFI Br. at 45. Here, too, there was "no testimony in the record establishing a foundation for consideration of these photographs." 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1747-48 n.127. PFI provided no testimony regarding who took the pictures or who was

¹³ Based on the Board's *Harjo* decision, Petitioners objected to consideration of letters purportedly from tribal leaders or fans. *See* Pet. Br., App. A at 2-5.

¹⁴ Floyd Leonard purportedly signed the Inter-Tribal Council resolution as Chief of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma. Miami University (whose team name was formerly "Redskins") apparently provided free tuition to members of this tribe (and tribal members took advantage of the offer), potentially influencing his statements regarding "Redskin" as a team name. *See* PFIB-TTAB-0002890; see also BLA-TTAB-02352 (noting Miami Tribe's conflict of interest).

responsible for the sign or street name, and no evidence that any of these examples was chosen by Native Americans or represent the community's views. The Board accordingly found that the photographs have "no probative value." *See id.* The same is true today. 15

3. Petitioners' Statements

Playing "gotcha," PFI tries to attach significance to occasional uses of the word "redskin" by Petitioners themselves.

Phillip Gover used "Redskins" in a post on Facebook in reference to the team's offensive line. Gover Depo. [Dkt. 120] at 111-16 & Ex. 11 ("Don't seal up that Redskins O-line"). PFI cites this remark five times. PFI Br. at 3 n.8, 6, 7 & n.25, 26 n.95, & 27 n.102. Mr. Gover explained that he posted that line in order to "deride" the organization [PFI]. *See* Gover Depo. at 113-15. He also admitted that by using the word "redskins" he had himself disparaged Native Americans. Gover Depo. at 115. There is no easy way to refer to the PFI team name without employing a disparaging term; when Mr. Gover sought to deride the team, he was forced to use the term. This is not evidence that Mr. Gover is unbothered by the term "redskin." It is offensive that in order to refer to the team by name, he must use an epithet.

PFI also repeatedly cites Courtney Tsotigh's testimony about Mr. Gover's "Don't seal up that Redskins O-line" Facebook post. *See* PFI Br. at 7 n.25, 26 n.95, 27 n.102, 40 n.158. Facing repeated and aggressive questioning about Mr. Gover's Facebook post, which she had never seen before, Ms. Tsotigh testified that she did not know what to think.¹⁶ She later clarified her thoughts about Mr. Gover's Facebook post: "[h]e may have been trying to make a joke, but I think it is offensive to use that word."

¹⁵ Based on the Board's *Harjo* decision, Petitioners objected to this evidence. *See* Pet. Br., App. A at 3-4. PFI states that Petitioners "disingenuously mischaracterize" the Board's *Harjo* ruling because the Board technically did not rule the evidence inadmissible due to lack of foundation, but rather held that the evidence was entitled to no weight. *See* PFI Br. at 4 n.10. There is no material difference, at least in this context, between ruling evidence inadmissible or affording it zero weight.

¹⁶ In response to numerous questions, including leading questions, about Gover's "O-line comment," Ms. Tsotigh gave these answers indicating that she did not understand the question, what Gover had said, and had not ever thought about Gover's comment previously: "I don't know what that is referring to," "Not necessarily, I don't know, no, I guess not," "I don't know," "I mean that, what he was saying, I mean, no, it doesn't really – he's obviously talking about a football game," "That's not what I'm saying. I'm just saying that whatever he's talking about, he's talking about the game, whatever he's – I don't know what he's talking about, I don't know." Tsotigh Depo. [Dkt. 115] at 129-30.

Tsotigh Depo. Errata at 2. Furthermore, in the midst of discussing Mr. Gover's Facebook post, Ms. Tsotigh was clear that the term is offensive: "I don't like the word the 'Washington Redskins,' it's offensive to me, it's offensive to who I am." Tsotigh Depo. at 130.

PFI also cites an email to Amanda Blackhorse from former Petitioner Shquanebin Lone-Bently in which Ms. Lone-Bently refers to "Southeastern Skins." See PFI Br. at 45 n.196. But, Ms. Blackhorse testified that, while she found even in-group uses of the term objectionable, some Native Americans use "skins" "to just informally refer to each other. It's similar to the way that African Americans refer to each other using the N word.... It wouldn't be okay for ... someone who is non-Native to call ... a Native person a skin." Blackhorse Depo. [Dkt. 122] at 133-134. This explanation is consistent with Dr. Nunberg's testimony that members of a disparaged group may adopt and use the disparaging term at issue, such as "nigger," for example, sometimes in an ironic way. Likewise, legal commentators have written that the use of a disparaging term by the disparaged is an "empowering" act of reappropriation. "18

There can be no dispute that Petitioners despise the word "redskin," view it as disparaging or worse, and object specifically to PFI's team names and marks. Indeed, despite the "gotcha" citations, PFI does not dispute that they each have standing.

B. PFI's Assertions That George Preston Marshall Selected The Team Name For Positive Reasons Is Dubious, Unsupported and Legally Irrelevant.

PFI asserts that its former owner, George Preston Marshall, changed the team's name from "Braves" to "Redskins" in 1933 in order to honor the team's coach, William Dietz. *See* PFI Br. at 30.

¹⁷ BLA-TTAB-04088-89, 4160-61, 6957-58 (Nunberg Depo. at 343-44, 414-15), 6957-58 (Nunberg Depo. at 97-98).

¹⁸ Todd Anten, *NOTE*: SELF-DISPARAGING TRADEMARKS AND SOCIAL CHANGE: FACTORING THE REAPPROPRIATION OF SLURS INTO SECTION 2(A) OF THE LANHAM ACT, 106 Colum. L. Rev. 388, 392, 413, 422 (March 2006) (commenting that "[t]he reappropriation of slurs is a common source of empowerment among disparaged groups" and that "reappropriation of former slurs is an integral part of the fostering of individual and group identity, recapturing 'the right of self-definition, of forging and naming one's own existence" and "an act of 'courageous self-emancipation' that allows the victims of hateful labels to make themselves 'whole' again."); *see also* Randall Kennedy, *Nigger: The Strange Career of a Troublesome Word* 38 (2002).

Even if Marshall's reason for selecting the team's name is relevant, PFI's assertion should not be given any weight. In fact, it would be an affront to history to accept this account uncritically.

PFI cites to three documents to support its assertion. *See* PFI Trial Br. 30-31 (citing PFIB-TTAB-00260-62). None of these is a reliable source of information about actions taken in 1933 by Marshall, who died in 1969. The first document is an unspecified article from an unknown source that actually states that no one knows why Marshall chose "Redskins" and that explanatory "theories abound." The article attributes the theory that Marshall wanted to honor Dietz to Marshall's (unnamed) granddaughter and to "various other accounts," but does not even indicate that Marshall's granddaughter or the other sources had firsthand knowledge. The other two documents are an undated PFI press release issued sometime after Super Bowl XXII (February 1988), and a 1992 statement by John Kent Cooke.²⁰

The claim that the team name was chosen to honor Mr. Dietz is further contradicted by the 1972 account provided by the NFL in *The Redskin Edition of Pro! Magazine*. That source explained to NFL fans: "George Preston Marshall started with his team in Boston on Braves field. When he switched playing sites, he wanted to change names but keep the indian motif. Since he was now sharing a park with the Red Sox and at the same time liked Harvard's crimson jerseys, Redskins seemed appropriate." Since the team had already been named the "Braves" for years before Dietz became the coach, the decision to use Indian themes and imagery was plainly not done to honor Dietz.

Furthermore, PFI's story of the origins of the team name seems dubious in light of what is known of George Preston Marshall. Marshall was a stubborn racial segregationist. He refused to permit African Americans to play for the team until compelled by the Kennedy Administration to do so. The Kennedy Administration refused to grant the team access to D.C. Municipal Stadium (now RFK Stadium) unless

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¹⁹ PFIB-TTAB-000004, 260.

²⁰ PFIB-TTAB-000261-62.

²¹ BLA-TTAB-01378.

PFI ended its racist policy.²² Consistent with Marshall's segregationist attitudes, the fight song (until 1972) pointedly declared that the team fought for "old Dixie."²³

It is possible, but it seems unlikely, that Marshall might have disliked African Americans but adored Native Americans whom he wished to honor. But, why should anyone care about an ardent segregationist's idea of what it means to "honor" an ethnic minority? A segregationist's thinking about ethnic and racial issues will reflect warped values, undermining any proper meaning of "honoring" an ethnic group.

Accordingly, even assuming it is relevant, no credence should be given to PFI's assertion about any subjective intent to honor Native Americans in the face of so much contrary evidence.

C. PFI's Dictionary Evidence Deserves Little Weight.

PFI argues that the lack of usage labels in certain dictionaries should be viewed as evidence that "redskin" is a neutral way to refer to Native Americans. See PFI Br. at 38-40. Consistent with Dr. Nunberg's opinion (see Pet. Br. at 29-30, citing Nunberg testimony) the Board rejected PFI's arguments that a lack of usage labels in some dictionaries "establishes that 'redskin(s)' was not considered offensive during the relevant time period." Id. n.114 (emphasis in original). The Board also concluded that "the single dictionary excerpt" that separately defined "Redskins" as PFI's football team "did not affect this conclusion. Harjo, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1744 & n.114. The Board should again reject PFI's argument regarding the weight to be placed on the lack of a usage label.

Furthermore, PFI did not provide excerpts from the dictionaries for other anti-Native American slurs, such as "Injun" and "squaw." PFI agrees that "Injun" and "squaw" are "racial epithets," along the lines of "nigger," "we-back," "gook," and "slanty eye." PFI Br. At 30 n.110. Unless the dictionaries' entries for these Native American epithets are also considered, the absence of a usage label of "redskin" should be given no weight.

²² BLA-TTAB-00806-24, 1390, 1872.

²³ BLA-TTAB-01191, 1128, 1231, 1344; see also BLA-TTAB-01187-91; BLA-TTAB-02678 (Cooke Depo. at 63) & 02710.

In fact, the dictionaries cited on pages 38-39 of PFI's Trial Brief contain three relevant definitions of "Injun," but all lack usage labels indicating its disparaging nature. For "squaw," all but two of the dictionaries contain no usage label for the definition relating to a Native America woman; one dictionary contains a usage label that "squaw" is colloquial; and one dictionary provides the same usage label as it does for "redskin" ("often considered offensive"). The usage labels for "Injun" and "squaw" contained in the dictionaries cited on pages 38-39 of PFI's Trial Brief are summarized in the following table.²⁴

Dictionary	"Injun"	"Squaw"
Webster's New American Dictionary (1965)	No definition	"colloq."
The Random House Dictionary (1966)	"Dial."	No usage labels
World Book Dictionary (1967 ed. and 1980 ed.)	U.S. informal or Dialect.	No usage label for relevant definition
The American Heritage Dictionary (1969 ed. and 1976 ed.)	"Nonstandard." "Facetious respelling of INDIAN."	No usage label for relevant definition
Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary (1974)	No definition	"a term often considered offensive" – same label as used with "redskin"
The International Webster New Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Language (1975)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary (1977 ed.)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
The HBJ School Dictionary (1977)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
Scott Foresman Advanced Dictionary (1979 ed.)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (1980)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition

Accordingly, PFI's argument regarding the absence of usage labels for "redskin" in certain dictionaries deserves no weight.

²⁴ Petitioners provide the dictionary entries as Exhibit A in order to complete the partial submission of evidence by PFI, under the rule of completeness. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 106 ("If a party introduces all or part of a writing or recorded statement, an adverse party may require the introduction, at that time, of any other part--or any other writing or recorded statement--that in fairness ought to be considered at the same time.").

D. PFI's Arguments And Evidence Regarding Usage Of "Redskins" Are Weak, And Some Actually Demonstrate That "Redskin" Is A Disparaging Term.

PFI argues that Petitioners' evidence of usage of "redskin" is flawed; according to PFI, in "all the examples cited by Petitioners, the word 'Indian' could be substituted for 'redskin.'" PFI Br. at 41 (citation omitted). That is not the relevant question. The relevant question is the other way around – could "redskin" be substituted for "Indian"? It is always possible to substitute a neutral term ("Indian") for a slur ("redskin").²⁵ Thus, a speaker wishing to denigrate could say "dirty Indian" or "dirty redskin." But, a speaker could not, in a neutral way, refer to the "redskin actor Jay Silverheels" or report that the Governor appointed three "redskins" to the zoning board. Indeed, not once in its brief does PFI refer to Native Americans as "redskins." Further, as noted, PFI's former Executive Vice President admitted through his evasive conduct during deposition that one cannot use "redskin" as a neutral term. *See* Pet. Br. at 33-34.

PFI states that "the record is replete" with examples of "literary and cinematographic uses of 'redskin' as an ethnic denotator" used "as a neutral term synonymous with 'Native American." PFI Br. at 40. In fact, the record is not "replete" and, furthermore, PFI's examples do not support and sometimes contradict PFI's position.

PFI cites a 1929 work entitled *Redskin*. Relying on the notes of its expert, Dr. Butters (rather than his testimony), ²⁶ PFI claims that a sentence from this work, "And now you shall wander forever alone, tribeless, neither good Indian nor white man – *just Redskin!*" evinces a neutral use of "redskin." PFI Br. at 40. This work, however, is not a reliable source for usage. Its use of "redskin" to refer to an isolated person who has been "stripped entirely of culture and social identity" (*id.*) appears to be an idiosyncratic use not found in other sources. In addition, this work also refers to Indians as "Injuns."

²⁵See, e.g., BLA-TTAB-06973-74 (Nunberg Depo. at 113-14).

²⁶See PFI Br. at 40 n.161 (citing "Butters Notes").

²⁷See PFI-TTAB-000166 (Butters' notes commenting that "Injun" is used "to indicate pronunciation.").

apparently oblivious to the slur, even though PFI agrees that "Injun" is a racial epithet like "nigger," "wet-back" or "gook." PFI Br. at 30 n.110.

PFI also cites an excerpt from James Joyce's *Ulysses*, that provides: "and the *Times* [London newspaper] rubbed its hands and told the white livered Saxons there would soon be as few Irish in Ireland as redskins in America." PFI Br. at 42 (citing PFIB-TTAB-000140). This passage actually uses "redskin" in a disparaging way. The speaker (an Irishman) describes what he envisions certain Englishmen thought or said during the Great Famine in Ireland: namely, that the civilized English would soon be as rid of the savage Irish just as America was free of its "redskins." Furthermore, PFI's reliance on *Ulysses* is undermined by the fact that it uses "nigger" in a similar fashion in passages not cited by PFI.²⁹

PFI also cites an essay by a literary critic, Philip Rahv, who distinguished American writers into two groups – "palefaces" and "redskins," and asserts that Rahv's essay "exemplifies the ordinariness of 'redskins' as denotative of Native Americans...." PFI Br. at 42. In fact, Rahv's use of "redskin" to describe a group of American writers demonstrates that the term carries wild, primitive connotations.

According to Rahv, "redskin" writers are "lowbrow," "primarily emotional, spontaneous and lacking in personal culture," with a "habitual hostility to ideas." Rahv writes further that "[a]t present, the redskins are in command of the situation, and literary life in America has seldom been so deficient in intellectual power." 31

²⁸Dr. Nunberg explained that the parts cited by Dr. Butters either were not probative as to the status of "redskin(s)" or confirmed that the term is disparaging. BLA-TTAB-06926-27 (Nunberg Depo. at 66-67).

²⁹See Exhibit B, *Ulysses* 171 ("There was a right royal old nigger."); *id.* at 213 ('the bad man taken off by poetic justice to the place where the bad niggers go.'); *id.* at 222 ("From the hoardings Mr. Eugene Stratton grinned with thick niggerlips at Father Conmee."). Under the rule of completeness (Fed. R. Evid. 106), Petitioners complete the partial submission of a document by PFI.

³⁰ PFIB-TTAB-000224-25. Similarly, PFI's reliance on James Fennimore Cooper's supposed "positive" use of "redskin," *see* PFI Br. at 43, is undermined by Cooper's actual portrayals of Native Americans. *See* BLA-TTAB-06953-54 (Nunberg Depo. at 93-94). Moreover, Cooper wrote in the early 19th century.

³¹ PFIB-TTAB-000225. Dr. Nunberg testified that Rahv's use of "redskin" "connoted wildness and disrespect for civilized norms, the effect associated with Whitman or Twain. BLA-TTAB-06923, 6997-98(Nunberg Depo. at 63, 137-38).

Finally, in a footnote, PFI asserts that a 1997 *New Republic* article entitled "Paleface and Redskin" provides "evidence of the non-disparaging nature of the word today to reference North Americans." PFI Br. at 28 n.105 (citing PFIB-TTAB-000171-79). In fact, the title obviously alludes to the Rahv essay and it does not use "Redskin" to refer to a Native American. Rather, the piece is a review of a book written by a formerly institutionalized schizophrenic, whose behaviors and intellectual activity reflected both a wild "redskin" side and a proper and genteel "paleface" side.

E. The Registrations and Renewals Are Not Probative.

According to PFI, the fact that the marks at issue were registered and that the registrations were renewed as "compelling evidence" of their non-disparaging nature that is "due great weight." *See* PFI Br. at 3, 6, 32-33. This argument is circular. The fact that the marks were registered and renewed is not evidence that they should have been registered. Indeed, the Board has already implicitly rejected this argument when it held that Petitioners' burden of proof is the preponderance of the evidence. *See* May 31, 2011 Order at 3 (burden of proof is preponderance of the evidence).

PFI's argument that the renewal of the registrations is probative is also unfounded. The renewal of a mark requires only a representation by PFI that it is continuing to use the marks in commerce. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1059. The Lanham Act does not require Examiners to consider registrability when renewals are considered and evaluated.

F. The Surveys Cited By PFI Lack A Foundation.

PFI mentions surveys which purportedly reached different results from that conducted by Ivan Ross – a 2003-2004 survey by the National Annenberg Election Survey, a *Sports Illustrated* survey, and a WTOP radio survey. PFI Br. at 37 n.145. Each of these surveys is inadmissible due to the lack of any testimony regarding the methodology or results of the surveys. For this reason, the radio survey was given no weight by the Board in *Harjo*. 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1728 n.73; *see also* Pet. Br., App. A at 5 (objecting). There is likewise no foundational testimony for the Annenberg Survey or the *Sports Illustrated* survey. PFI cites to these surveys as exhibits to the deposition of Petitioner Jillian Pappan (*see* PFI Br. at 37 n.145), but Ms. Pappan knew nothing of the surveys. *See* Pappan Depo. [Dkt. 112] at 110-

111 (no knowledge of the Annenberg survey) *and* 121-122 (had not seen *Sports Illustrated* survey before).

V. PFI HAS NOT CARRIED THE BURDEN OF PROOF ON ITS LACHES DEFENSE.

A. Petitioners Did Not Unduly Delay.

As Petitioners have explained (Pet. Br. at 48-49), time between the Board's April 2, 1999 decision in *Harjo* until the November 2009 conclusion of the *Harjo* federal litigation should not count towards undue delay. It would be foolish to require petitions to be filed during that time period. PFI's position that would-be petitioners must file petitions while identical petitions are pending (or ruled upon by the Board) (*see* PFI Br. at 47 n.205) would invite unnecessary and wasteful litigation. In this case, the Board stayed the proceedings (over Petitioners' objection) from the August 2006 filing until the *Harjo* litigation concluded. [Dkt. 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 20].

In a footnote, PFI offers four responses. *See* PFI Br. at 47 n.205. Petitioners reply: *First*,

Petitioners do not need to testify that this period of time should not count towards measuring delay, as it is a legal conclusion; *second*, the fact that Petitioners "could have" filed the petition earlier is irrelevant, as a petitioner can always file earlier including (obviously) in all cases in which laches is denied; *third*, although the district court issued its first opinion in 2003, the federal litigation did not end until 2009 and the Board's 1999 ruling remained the Board's last statement on the issue until then; and *fourth*, while laches is evaluated for the time period that begins when a Petitioners turns age 18, it does not logically follow that all time that passes since they turned 18 automatically counts towards undue delay.

Finally, Courtney Tsotigh filed the petition only 11½ months after her 18th birthday. That is not an unreasonable delay. A person should be entitled to think things over, as an adult, before getting involved in a high-profile and potentially nasty dispute.

B. PFI Suffered No Prejudice From Any Delay.

PFI incorrectly denies that to establish required prejudice it must demonstrate that it relied on the absence of a cancellation petition by incompletely quoting a sentence fragment from the Board's May 31, 2011 Order. PFI asserts that the Board's Order "provides that Registrant 'is not required to prove with

order). In fact, the complete sentence states: "When there has been undue period of delay by a petitioner, respondent is not required to prove with specific evidence that it *relied on the petitioner's delay in filing a petition for cancellation.*" Order (May 31, 2011) at 17 (emphasis added). That is, PFI need not demonstrate that it relied on *Amanda Blackhorse's* (or the other Petitioners') delay. PFI still must demonstrate that it relied on the absence of a petition having been filed. The May 31, 2011 Order makes this clear:

- "There must have been some detriment *due to the delay* such as evidentiary prejudice or economic prejudice, and respondent must show that its prejudice *resulted from the delay*."
- "In other words, a party asserting laches must show not only unreasonable delay but also circumstances compelling enough to give rise to an estoppel, that is, the party asserting the defense has relied upon the delay to its detriment."
- "Economic prejudice arises when a defendant suffers the loss of monetary investments or incurs damages that likely would have been prevented by an earlier suit."
- "A nexus must be shown between the delay in filing suit and the expenditures; the alleged infringer must change his position because of and as a result of the plaintiff's delay."

Id. at 15-17 (emphasis added) (citations and quotations omitted). Here, PFI has done nothing but show that its marks are valuable, that it spent money on marketing and promotions, and that it spent money and resources enforcing the mark against third parties. See PFI Br. at 49. Under May 31, 2011 Order, PFI has not introduced evidence of "detriment due to the delay," that "prejudice resulted from the delay," that it "relied upon the delay to its detriment," that the expenditures "would likely have been prevented" by an earlier-filed petition, a "nexus ... between the delay in filing suit and the expenditures" or a "change [in] position because of and as a result of delay.

In addition, PFI has introduced no evidence regarding its investments in the marks from 2006 through 2012. PFI's selective disclosure of evidence creates the obvious inference that the level of PFI's investment was not materially affected by the 2006 filing of the petition. *See, e.g., Niehus v. Liberio*, 973 F.2d 526, 531 (7th Cir. 1992) ("it should be enough that there is evidence that a party would surely have introduced had it been helpful, permitting an inference that the evidence would instead have helped his

opponent"). If the filing of a petition does not materially affect PFI's business decisions, then a delay in

filing would not either. PFI was not prejudiced by any delay.

Finally, PFI has not introduced any evidence that its marks will in fact lose value if the

registrations are cancelled, only that the value of the marks "may be affected"; according to PFI's

evidence, "[i]f the registrations are cancelled, the value of Registrant's marks may be affected because

Registrant would have unregistered trademarks rather than registered trademarks." PFI Br. at 49.

However, if a mark would not lose value due to the cancellation of its registration (as might be the case if,

for example, the mark is firmly established and widely known), no prejudice would result from a delay in

filing a petition to cancel. Because it has not introduced evidence that its marks would suffer a material

loss in value if the registrations were cancelled, PFI cannot establish that it suffered prejudice due to the

delay, let alone enough prejudice to tip the scales in favor of a laches dismissal.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons and the reasons in Petitioners' Trial Brief, the Board should order

cancellation of the six challenged trademark registrations.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: October 22, 2012

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on October 22, 2012, he caused a copy of the foregoing Petitioners' Reply in Support of Their Trial Brief, and exhibits thereto, to be served via Federal Express upon the following:

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EXHIBIT A

WEBSTER'S

New American Dictionary

COMPLETELY NEW AND UP-TO-DATE. ILLUSTRATED
-SELF-PRONOUNCING-SYNONYMS-ANTONYMS

Managing Editor

LEWIS M. ADAMS

Editor-in-Chief

EDWARD N. TEALL, A.M.

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Author of Self-Education Department and Associate Editor; Editor "The Home University Encyclopedia," "New American Encyclopedia"; author of "Vital English"

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initiation (i nish i Wshun) n. The act of initiating; the fact of being initiated; ceremonious introduction into some sect, society, or association.

initiative (i nish'i ā tiv) n. The ability to originate; courage and energy for new undertakings; a right of the people under certain governments to pass laws directly without the aid of the legislature.

finitiative (i nish'i ā tiv) adj. Having the function, power, or faculty of initiating; characterized by initiating. -ly adv. initiatory (i nish'i a tō ri) adj. Initial; introductory; used in initiation. Ini'tia-

torily adv

inject (in jekt') of. To throw or force in injection (in jek'shun) n. The act of injecting; that which is injected; the fact

of being charged with injected matter.
injector (in jek'ter) n. Apparatus for injecting water
into a steam boiler; one who
or that which injects.

injudicious (in joo dish'us)
adj. Imprudent, unwise. Syn. Ill-advised, impolitic, indisoreet. -ly adv. -- ness n. injunction (in jungk'shun) n.

Injector. An order, esp. from a court; the act of enjoining or the condition of

being enjoined.
injure (in') er) vt. To hurt or damage. Syn.
Mar, hurt, spoil, deteriorate, wrong, aggrieve, sully, harm, maltreat, offend. in'jurer n.

injurious (in joor'i us) adj. Hurtful; detri-mental. Syn. Baneful, harmful, pernicious, slanderous, deleterious, abusive, noxious, defamatory, prejudicial, wrongful, dam-

aging. -ly adv. — -ness n.
injury (in'jër i) n. [pl. injuries] That which
causes harm or damage; the damage or burt done.

injustice (in jus'tis) n. The quality of being unfair; a wrong. Syn. Wrong. Injustice is the opposite of whatever is fair and just; a wrong is a deeper thing; a wrong is an actual violation of personal

ink (ingk) n. A fluid used for writing: paste used in printing; the black inky liquid secreted by the outtlefish and allied cephalopods.

ink (ingk) vt. To put ink upon, mark with ink, ink'er n.

inkberry (ingk'ber i) n. [inkberries] The N. Am. holly; the pokeweed.

inkhorn (ingk'hôrn) n. A small container for writing ink. inkhorn (ingk'hôrn) adj. Pedantic.

initiate (i nish'i at) n. A person who has been initiated; a beginner. inkle (ing'kl) n. A kind of linen tape or the material from which it is made. inkling (ingk'ling) n. An intimation or

hint. inkpotshot (ingk'pot shot) n. colloq. An instance of sharp or bitter criticism in writing.

inkstand (ingk'stand) n. An inkwell; s. holder for inks and pens.

inkwell (ingk'wel) n. A container for writing ink.

inkwood (ingk'wood) n. A tree of south-eastern U. S. and the West Indies with a dark wood.

inky (ingk'i) adj. [inkier, inkiest] Black; pertaining to, like or made with ink. ink'iness n.

inky cap. A mushroom, which gives off an inky fluid.
inlaid (in'lād; in lād') adj. Laid into a su-

face for purposes of decoration; decorated with a design inserted so as to form a

part of the surface.
inland (in'land) n. The inland country the sections of a country near the great

centers of population.
inland (in'land) adj. Back from the coast; included in a country or state; domestic.

— adv. To or toward the inland; away

from the frontier or coast. inlander (in'land $\tilde{e}r$) n. A resident of the inland

in-law (in 16) n. A relative by marriage.
inlaw (in 16') vt. To bring within the authority and protection of the law; to
clear of outlawry. in lawry n.

inlay (in [a') vt. [p.t.&p.p. inlaid, pr.p. inlaying] To ornament the surface of an object by setting in pieces of ivory, hard wood, metal, etc. -'er n.

inlay (in'la) n. Inlaid work; a filling in a tooth. inlet (in let') vt. [inlet, inletting] To inlay;

to insert inlet (in'let) n. A small bay or creek; an

opening by which water is admitted, to a tank; a passage for ingress; act of let-ting in; that which is let in or set in.

inlier (in'li ër) n. Stratified rock sur-rounded by rock of another age. inly (in'ly) adv. Inwardly; in the heart, spirit, or inner nature; hence, heartily; intimately. - adj. Felt inly.

inmate (in mat) n. An occupant along with others; a person in an institution; an in-

in medias res (in me'di as rez). Into the midst of things. in memoriam (in më mō'ri am). In or to

the memory of inmesh (in mesh'). Var. of enmesh. inmost (in'mōst) adj. Innermost, inn (in) n. A tayern.

[495] (in) vi. dvi. To be a guest at an inn.

(in'nat) adj. Inborn, not acquired.

(in'nat) adj. Inborn, not acquired.

(in'nat) adj. Inborn, not acquired.

oner (in'er) adj. Internal; pertaining to the mind or spirit, as an inner experience.

ly adv. ... The inside part. aner (in'er) n. The inside part. aner (in'er most) adj. Farthest inward.

innermost, (in'er most) n. The inmost

nievate (i nurvat) st. To furnish with nerve force or with nerves; to stimulate activity in a nerve or organ.

nerve force to some organ or part; stimulation of some organ by nerves; the discount of some organ of di.

ibution of nerves. -al adj. merve (i nurv') vt. To furnish with nerv-

ous energy or power; to animate.

niholder (in'hold er) n. An innkeeper.

ning (in'ing) n. A putting or getting in;

the fact of taking in or suclosing; redistinct lands; the turn of a person in a

pane; in baseball or cricket the time at

bet of a team.

inkeeper (in'këp ër) n. One who operates an inn, hotel, or tavern. anocence (in'o sens) n. The condition of

being innocent; freedom from sin, guilt, or moral wrong; simplicity; an innocent person; the name of a plant of the U.S. which has small blue flowers; also the name of a small herb of the U.S. Syn. Chilolessness, simplicity, guiltlessness, innocuousness, sinlessness, naiveté, artessness.

innocency (in'ō sen si) n. An instance of

inocence. (in'o sent) adj. Without guilt, sinless; inexperienced in the ways of the world; devoid of, as, innocent of clothes; lawful; not contraband. Syn. Guiltless, innocence. sinless, pure, harmless, spotless, inoffen-tive, unsullied, innoxious, guileless, nafve, innocuous, blameless, untainted, im-maculate, stainless. Ant. Guilty. innocently adv.

nnocent (in'5 sent) n. An innocent person; a young child; a simple-minded person. innoculty (in ok kū'i ti) n. The condition

of being innocuous. nnocuous (i nok'ū us) adj. Harmless. Syn. Safe, innocent. Ant. Hurtful, injurious.

-ly adv. — -ness 11. Innominate (i nom'i nāt) adj. Lacking a

name. innominate bone. The hipbone. innovate (in'ō vāt) vi. &vi. To bring about innovations or changes. in novative adj.

- in'novator n. innovation (in ō yā'shun) n. A change

method. innoxiou innuendo innuend derogat innumer number

counted adv. innumer less; co

innutriti trition nutri't inobserv attentic inobse

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inoculat virus o measui a plant - ino inoculat inocula

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accor(office inopera ble; n tion.

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inoppo helier inop

squall (akwôl) n. A sudden, hard gust of wind; a screaming outcry.
squall (skwol) vi.dvt. 1 To scream or utter

loudly and discordantly. 2 To blow, as a

gust of wind. squall'er n.
squally (skwôl') adj. [squallier, squalliest].
Blowing or threatening to blow in gusts or blasts

squalor (skwol'er) n. Wretched poverty.
squander (skwon'der) n. Act of spending
lavishly or wasting. — w. To spend lav-

ishly; to disperse. squan'derer n. square (skwar) n. 1 A plane figure with four equal sides and four right angles. 2 A device for measuring right angles, used by draughtsmen and builders. 3 Anything with four equal sides, as a city square. 4 The product of a number multiplied by itself, as, the square of 2 in 4

square (skwår) vi. det. 1 To form in a right angle, as, this board squares. 2 To make even, as to square an account. 3 To multiply a number by itself. 4 To turn in the right direction, as to square away. 5 To mark into squares. 6 To cause a score to be tied. 7 To assume the position

of a pugilist. aquar'er 2.

aquare (skwår) adj. 1 Having four equal
sides and four right angles. 2 Forming a
right angle. 3 Honest, fair. 4 Satisfying,
sufficient, as a square meal. 5 Definite;

absolute. rectly; in a square form or manner. square ness n. — square ly adv.

aguare dance. A dance in which the participants are in the form of a square.
squared circle. The raised platform for a

pugilistic encounter.
square deal. A transaction that is strictly

fair and honest.

squarehead (skwarhed) n. One with head relatively square: specifically a Scandinavian or German. equare knot. A knot used to join two

ropes, cords, etc., end to end.

square measure. A system of denoting
measurements by plane areas.

square-rigged (akwar rigd') adj. Having

rectangular sails on yards hung horizontally by the middle across the masts: opposite of fore-and-aft-rigged, square rigger n. A square-rigged vessel.

square root (skwar root) n. The number obtained when a number that is multiplied by itself is reduced to its original factors, as, the square root of 4 is 2.

square sail. A retangular sail set at right

angles to the vessel's axis.

square shooter. A person who acts fairly and honestly, square shooting. broad, square toes, said of shoes. 2 Precise; prim; formal.

quash (skwoeh) n. 1 The fleshy edible fruit of a field or garden plant of the gourd family. 2 A game played with rackets and a rubber

ball in a walled enclosure; the ball used in that game; also, the racket. 3 The act of squashing; the impact of a heavy body landing; the sound of this. 4 Various drinks made with



Squashes. scallop. B, sur straightneck.

squashed fruits. 5
The sound made by a person walking in

quash (skwosh) et.deet. 1 To crush into a pulpy mass; to beat to pieces. 2 To suppress or quash, as an uprising 3 To dis-concert a person. 4 To fall so as to be crushed or flattened out. squash or n. equash (skwosh) adj. With or as with a

squash. squashy (skwosh'i) adj. Soft and pulpy

capable of being easily squashed; soggy; marshy. "iness n. — "ily adv. squat (akwot) n. The act of squatting; a squatting position; the place where an animal squats; a lair.

squat (skwot) adj. Short and stocky, crouching.

squat (skwot) vi.&vi. [squatted or squat, squatting]. 1 To settle down as if sitting.
2 To settle land either under a government lease so as ultimately to take title to it or hold without right or title. equatter (akwot'er) n. 1 One who occupies

land without right or under government lease in expectation of acquiring ownership. 2 An Australian sheep rancher.

squaw (skwô) n. An American Indian woman; a female, colloq. squawk (skwôk) n. 1 A harsh cry like that

of a frightened fowl. 2 The night heron of the \vec{U} . S.

squawk (skwôk) vi. To utter a harsh loud cry like that of an excited hen. squawk or

squawroot (skwô'root) n. The cancer root of North America, a parasite which grows on roots of trees.

squeak (skwēk) n. 1 A thin, sharp, penetrat ing sound, as, the squeak of an ungreased

wheel. 2 A narrow escape.
squeak (skwök) vi. 1 To make a shrill penetrating cry or sound like that of a mouse or an unoiled hinge, 2 Slang. To confess, to reveal. -'iness n. - -'ily adv.

squeal (skwel) n. A sharp, shrill cry, pro-longed like that of a pig.

its (kwel) of 1 To utter a shrill cry lie that of a pig. 2 To reveal; to betray. To complain, squeal'er n. quantish (skwem'ish) adj. 1 Easily nocked 2 Easily affected with nausea. Very particular, "ishness n. — "ishly

other, etc., mounted on a long handle and used for squeezing water off smooth unfaces, as window glass, decks, floors, man similar device used in photographic rining.— st. To press, squeeze or force

ith a squeeges.

1 eze (akwēs) n. 1 A tight jam; a crowd2 logether. 2 An act of squeezing. 3

1 cong financial pressure. 4 A firm grasp
the hand in friendship or as a symbol the hand in friendship or as a symbol confection. 5 A hug. 6 A quantity quested out. 7 Pressure, either mental a physical. 8 An impression made by forcing a plastic substance on an object, users (skw5z) vi.&vi. 1 To make one's way by pressing or crowding, as, I mussed in. 2 To get by pressure, force, to squeeze juice from an orange; to ress or compress as to squeeze an orange. ress or compress as to squeeze an orange. To press or jam, as to squeeze passengers nite a car. 4 To compress. 5 To oppress. To extort money or favors from by use pressure or fear. 7 To hug. 8 To exert

financial pressure or tear. 7 To hug, 8 10 exert financial pressure upon. aqueez'er n. queeze play. 1 A play in baseball in which tunner starts home from third base the listant the ball is pitched and the batter bunts. 2 A play in bridge by which an opponent is forced to discard a valuable

delch (skwelch) n. A sound as that made by walking through mud or slush; the sound of a heavy blow on a soft body. — 1. To silence; to suppress; to discourage, disconcert. 2 To cause a sound like that

inade by walking through mire. Cquelcher (skwel'cher) n. 1 A blow that equelches, 2 A final retort that crushes opposition, 3 One who or that which melches

quib (skwib) n. 1 A kind of firework that burns with a sizzling sound or explodes with a crack. 2 A short satirical composi-tion. 3 A mean, unimportant person.

quib (skwib) vi.det. [squibbed, squibbing].
To speak, write, or utter in smart or sarcastic language. 2 To jump or move about as a squib. 3 To fire squibs. 4 To sail a person with sarcasm or wit. 5 To

explode, as a squib.
quid (skwid) n. A kind n cuttlefish having a tapering body with 10 arms and two the near the tail; bait shaped like a squid

I made from squid. quill (skwil) n. A sea onion of the Medi-stability (s

terranean as a stimu

any of sev squilla (sk (skwil'ë)). the manti under sha squinch (s)

support ca a superim squinny (s peer with

squint (skr condition obliquely. 3 A casua particular the usual.

cidence of squint (sky with the (inclination ular objec be cross-e squint (skw

with the e envy or di away fron aquire (sku 2 A justic or landho 4 A lover

squire (skw squirm (sk or writhin squirm'y squirrel (sk

with a bu squirrel co with crear squirt (skw syringe to 2 A pert y

squirt (sky eject in a squish (sky squashing vi. &vt. To

gush or s walking it stab (stab) weapon, a

such a thi stab (stab) thrust wi a dagger.

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for testing

Table 1 RAMOM HOUSE. DICIIONARY RN(HISH I ANGIJACE.

JESS STEIN

Editor in Chief

LAURENCE URDANG
Managing Editor



REF PE 1625 R3

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First Printing (BOMC)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 66-21939

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(in gulf'), r.t. engulf. -in-gulf'ment, n. (in guil'), i.e., engui. — in-guil meat, n.
gi-tate (in gūr') it it', n., -tated, -tat-ing.
to swallow greedlly or in great quantity, as foodagulf; swallow up: The flood waters inquiguized
thouses. —v.i.3. to drink or east greedlly; guzzle;
[< I. ingurgizit(us) flooded, filled (ptp. of in'e), equiv. to in-In-2 + gurgit. (s. of gurges) whirlbod + -thus -arts'] —in gur/gi-ta/tion, n. tax.

guilf; swallow up: The flood waters ingurgitated thouses. —v.i. 3. to drink or eat greedily; guzzle; let in gurgitation in 100 meters in the control of the control o

harm., Trademark, isoniazid.

nam., trademark, isoniazid.

It in hab/ht, st. 1, to live or dwell in (a place),
ms or animals: Small animals inhabited the woods,
dist or be situated within; indwell: Weird nations
his mind.—st. 3, Archaic, to live or dwell, as in
[< L inhabitiare), equiv. 50 in-1n-2 + habitare
il (see mapra); n. M5 enhabite < MF enhabiter
b/ita-ble, adj.—in-hab/it-a-bll/ity, n.—ina/tion. 1

a/tion, n.

1t-an-cy (in hab/1 ton sc), n., pl.-cles. 1. place inner; habitation. 2. residency; occupation. Also, it-ance. [inhabitan(T) + -cv]

-it-ant (in hab/1 ton), n. a person or an animal habits a place; permanent resident. [late ME < L ant- (s. of inhabitans) dwelling in. See inhabit.

i-it-ed (in hab/1 tid), adj. having inhabitants: abited (sland. [INHARIT + -ED] —in-hab/it-ed-

ilt-or (in hab/1 tor), n. Archaic. Inhabitant.

ee INIABIT, -ER' j.

ant (in hā/jent), adj. 1. used for inhaling. —n.

ipparatus or medicine used for inhaling: a medicasul inhalani. [INNAID + ANT]

[a-tion (in/ha [k/span), n. 1, the act of inhaling, inhalani.]

iedicinal preparation to be inhaled. [INNAID +

in tor (in/ha la/tar), n. an apparatus to help one air, an anesthetic, medicinal vapors, etc. [in-

6 (in hall), r., -haled, -haling, -r.t. 1, to in fraw in by breathing; to inhale air, -e.i. 2, athe in, sp. the smoke of cigarettes, cigars, etc.; i inhale when you smoke? [IN.2 + (EX)HADE]

er (in h5/lor), n. 1. an apparatus used in in-medicinal vapors, anesthetics, etc. 2. a res-r. 3. one who inhales. [INHALE + -ER¹]

n·ba·ne (in/yom bā/na), π, a scaport in SE nbique, 68,654 (est 1955).

: mon-le (in/här mon/ik), adj, not harmonic; ant. [in-3 + harmonic] —in-har-mo-ny (in-3 nč), n.

nd), n.

rmo-ni-ous (in/hār mō/nū ss), adj. 1. not mious; discordant; unmelodious. 2. not congenial; dant; disagreeable; It was unpleasant to spend an g with such an inharmonious group. [in.] + Nnious]—in/har-mo/ni-ous-ly, adg.—in/har-ous-ness, n.

il (in/hōl/), n. Naut. any of various lines for g a sail, spar, etc., inward or inboard in order to tafter use. Also, in/haul/er. [in.] + Haul]

re (in hār/), s.t., herod, her-ing, to exist perntly and inseparably in, as a quality, attribute, the circ belong intrinsically be inhorent; If anathe advantages that inhere in a democratic system. Inharise, equiv, to in-in.2 + harriers to stick]

rence (in hār/ans, -her/.), n. 1, state or fact of

rence (in her/ans, -her/-), n. 1, state or fact of ag or being inherent. 2. Philos. the relation of an ute to its subject. [< MI. inhacrentia. See IN-

NT.-ENCE]

r-en-cy (in hēr/en sē, -her/-), n., pl.-cies. 1. in-ce. 2. something inherent. [< ML inhaerentia. III inhaerentia. III inhaerentia. III inhaerentia. III inhaerentia. III inhaerentia. III inhaerentia. Inhaerentia. Inhaerentia. Inhaerentia. Inhaerentia. Inhaerentia. Inhaerentia. Ich in

1. 1. innate, native, inbred, ingrained.

1. 1. (in her/it), v.l. 1. to take or receive (property, t. a title, etc.) by succession or will, as an heir; to it the family estate. 2. to succeed (a person) as heir, receive (anything), as by succession from predeceshe problems of government which the new administral interited from its predecessors. 4. to receive (a c. character) by the transmission of hereditary is. 5. to receive as one's portion. 6. Obs. to make helr (usually lol. by of). —v.i. 7. to take or receive succession as heir. 9. to receive qualities, powers, etc., as by inheritance (to), by from). [ME enigher of the succession as heir. 4. to receive qualities, powers, etc., as by inheritance (to), by from). [ME enigher of the succession as heir of the succession as heir. 1. The inheriditare to make See in-3, herebitaral.

rita-ble (in her't to be), adj. 1. capable of inherited. 2. capable of inheriting; qualified to it. [inte Mis A.F.; see in-, hererable]—in-ta-bil'i-ty, in-her'ita-ble-ness, n.—in-her'ita-ble-ness, n

riteance (in her'i t'ns), n. 1, that which is or be inherited; any property passing at the owner's 10 bie heir or those entitled to succeed. 2, the ic characters transmitted from parent to off, taken collectively. 3, something, as a quality, eteristic, or other immaterial possession, received progenitors or predecessors as it by succession: an itance of family pride. 4, the act or fact of inherity succession, as if by succession, or genetically: to property by inheritance. 5, portion; birtheight; age: Absolute rule was considered the inheritance of 5. 6. Obs. right of possession; ownership. [MB ritance < AF. See inherit, -ANCE]

n. 1, patrimony; legacy, bequest. Inheritance, to an heir: He received it as an inheritance from his sto an heir: He received it as an inheritance from his

inher/itance tax/, a tax imposed on the right of heirs to receive a decedent's property, the rate depending on the number or relationships of the heirs. Cf. estate

in her i-tress (in her itris). [INIERIT + TRIX]
In he sion (in he zhon), n. the state or fact of inhering; inherence. [< LL inhaesion (so of inhaesio), equiv. to L inhaesius) stuck in (ptp. of inhaerere to INIERIE) [+ 10n - 10N]
in. Hg, inch of mercury.
in. hib-it (in hib/it), s.t. 1. to restrain, hinder, arrest, or check (an action, impulse, etc.): to inhibit one's internal impulses. 2. to prohibit; forbid. 3. Chem. to decrease the rate of action of or stop a chemical reaction. [late ME inhibit < L inhibituits) held in (ptp. of inhibite), equiv. to in in in + hith (var. of hab-hold) + dius - tris] — inhibitable, adj. — inhibiter. .

Syn. 1. repress, discourago, obstruct. 2. interdict. See forbid.
in.hi-bit(on (in/i bish/on, in/hi-), n. 1. the act of

See forbid.

In-hi-bi-tion (in/1 bish/on, in/hi-), n. 1, the act of inhibiting; state of boing inhibited. 2. Psychol, the blocking or holding back of one psychological process by another. 3. Physiol. a. a restraining, arresting, or checking of the action of an organ or cell. b. the reduction of a reflex or other activity as the result of an antagonistic stimulation. e. a state created at synapses making them less excitable by other sources of stimulation. 4. Chem. a stoppage or decrease in the rate of action of a chemical reaction. 5. Bng. Eccles. Law. an order, esp. from a bishop, suspending a priest or an incumbent from the performance of his duties. [ME. inhibitio(u)n < L inhibition- (s. of inhibitio). See inthibitio(u)n < L inhibition- (s. of inhibitio).

in-the-i-tor (in hib/i tor), n. 1. Chem. a substance that decreases the rate of or stops completely a chemical reaction. 2. any impurity in a mineral that prevents luminescence. Cf. activator (def. 2). 3. Rockery, an inert antioxidant used with solid propellants to inhibit burning on certain surfaces. 4. an inhibiter. [INITERT + -08-7] unbib-it-over (in hibit tows.)

in-hib-i-to-ry (in hib/i tōr/c, -tōr/c), ad), serving or tending to inhibit. Also, in-hib/i-tive. [< MI, in-hib/ibri(us). See Inninit, -oar¹]

in hoc (in hök'; Eng. in hok'), Latin. in this; in respect to this.

in hoc sig-no vin-ces (in hok' sig'nō wliig'kās; Eng in hok' sig'nō vin'sīz). Latin, in this sign shalt thou conquer: motto used by Constantine the Great, from his vision, before battle, of a cross bearing these words.

in-ho-mo-ge-ne-i-ty (in hō/mɔ jɔ nē/i tē, -hom/o-), n. l. lack of homogeneity. 2. that which is not homogeneous. (in-i- homogeneous (in-hō mɔ jɛ/nē əs, -hom ə-), adj, —in-ho-mo-ge-neous (in-hō mɔ jɛ/nē əs, -hom ə-), adj, —in-ho-mo-ge/neous-ly, ade.

ons-ly, date.

in-hos-pi-ta-ble (in hos-pi-ta-bet, in-hos-pit-a-bal),

adf. 1. not inclined to, or characterized by, hospitality,
as persons, actions, etc. 2. (of a region, climate, etc.)

not offering shelter, favorable conditions, etc. an in-hospitable rocky const. [< ML inhospitable like offering in-hos-pi-ta-ble-ness, n.—in-hos
non-realis-ble-cale.

nospitable recey coust. [2 All manufactures, no. — in-hos/pi-ta-bly, adv. [2 All hos-pi-ta-li-ty (in/hos pi-tal/l të, in-hos/-), n. lack of hospitality: inhospitable attitude toward vistors, guests, etc. [< L inhospitalitäs. See IN-3, HOSPITALITY]

PITALITY]

In-hu-man (in hyōō/mən or, often, -yōō/-), adj. 1.

lacking the normal human qualities of sympathy, pily, warmth, compassion, or the like; cruel; brutal; an in-human master 2, not human. [< L inhimanin(ux); r.

late ME inhumain < MF, See in 3, numan] —in-hu/man-ly, adv. —in-hu/man-ness, n.

—Syn. 1, unfeeling, unsympathetic, cold, callous, hard, sayage, brutish.

In-hu-mane (in/hyōō mān/ or, often, -yōō-), adj., not humane; lacking humanity or kindness. [var. of inhu-man-ly, adv.

In-hu-man-ly, (in/hyōō man/ it or, often, -yōō-), n., who man-ly, not humane.

in hu man-ity (in/hyōō man/i tō or, often, -yōō-), n., pl. -ties for 2. 1. state or quality of being inhuman or inhumane; cruelty: man's inhumanity to man. 2. an inhuman or inhumane act. [late ME inhumanite < L inhumanitals. See INHUMAN, -ITX]

in-hu-ma-tion (in/hy00 ma/shon), n. the act of in-huming; burial. [innume + ation]

huming; burial [INNUME + ATION]
in-hume (in hyōōm'), r.t., -humed, -hum-ing to
bury; inter. [< L inhum[are] < in-In-2 + humare to
bury < hum(us) earth] — in-hum'er, n.
in-im-t-cal (i nim'] kɔl), adj. 1. adverse in tendency or
effect; harmful: a climate inimical to health. 2. unfriendly; hostile: a cold, inimical gaze. Also, in-im'i-cable. [< L \text{inimicus} \text{Exemy} + -al.\frac{1}{2} -in-im'i-cal.\frac{1}{2},
adc. -in-im'i-cal-ness, in-im'i-cal.\frac{1}{2},
-\$yn. 1. unfavorable, noxlous. 2. antegonistic. See
hostile. —Ant. 2. friendly.
in-im-i-ta-ble (i nim/i to bol). adi. incanable of heine

nostile.—Ant. 2. Hostay.
in-im-i-ta-ble (i nim/i to bol), adj. incapable of being imitated; surpassing imitation. [< L inimitabil(is), Sec in-3, survante] —in-im/i-ta-bli/i-ty, in-im/i-ta-bleness, n. —in-im/i-ta-bly, adv.

off- in-i-on (in/5 on), n. Croniol. a point at the external lity, occipital protuberance of the skull. [< NL < Gk: apo of the neck < in- (s, of is) fiber, sinew + -ion dim.

sunts; in ite with the second second

inst, wrong.—Ant. Transous.

In:iq:ui-ty (I nik/wi tō), n., pl. -ties. 1. gross injustice; wickedness. 2. a violation of right or duty: wicked act; sin. [ME, < L iniquitās unevenness, unfairness, equiv. to iniquitas uneven, unfair (in- 1N-3 + -iquus. var. of acquus equi-) + -idās -ity]

ing to the beginning; first: the initial step in a process of the cocurring at the beginning of a word of the step in a process of the step in a p

ity. in:ti-ate (v. i nish/ē līt'; ad). n. i nish/ē līt līt. v., ated, ating, ād). n. —v.l. 1. to begin, set gould or originate: to initiate reforms. 2. to introduce the knowledge of some art or subject. 3. to admit līt. formal rites into secret knowledge, a society, līt. 4. to propose (a measure) by initiative procedure limitate a constituitonal amendment. —adi. 5. Initiat loegun. 6. admitted into a society, elub, stc., or līt. he knowledge of a subject. —n. 7. a person where the knowledge of a subject. —n. 7. a person where the limitate, equiv. to initiate (see initiate) initiated (hip initiate), equiv. to initiate (see initiate). The limitate of limitate o

mistia tion (i nish/8 5/shon), n. 1. formal mission into a society club, etc. 2. the ceremonies of admission. 3. the act of initiating. 4. the fact of boing initiated. [< L initiation-(s. of initiation). See invitation.

initiate tive (i nish/ō o tiv, i nish/o-), n. 1. an introductory act or step; leading action: to take the initiative. 2, readiness and ability in initiating action to take the initiative. 2, readiness and ability in initiating action to the initiative of the initiative of the initiative of the initiative of the initiative. 4. Gov. a. a procedure by which a specified number of voters may propose a statute, constitutional amendment, or ordinance, and compel a popular vote on its adoption. Of referendum (def. 1). b. the general right or ability in present a new bill or measure, as in a legislature. — add b. of or perstaining to initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drugintiative steps were

In til-a-to-ry (i nigh/s a tor/s, -tor/s), adj. 1. he troductory; initial: an initiatory step. 2. serving to initiate or admit into a society, club, etc. [initiates + -onyi] —ini-tha-to-rily (inigh/s a tor/a is, -tor/-), ads.

in 1-ti-a-tress (I nish/8 E/tris). n. a female initiator.

In-1-ti-a-tress (I nish/E E/tris). n. a female initiator [INITIAT(0) n + ESB]
In-1-ti-a-trix (I nish/E E/triks, I nish/E 3-). n., pl.
In-1-ti-a-tri-ces (i nish/E E/triks, I nish/E 3-). n., pl.
In-1-ti-a-tri-ces (i nish/E E/tri sez/. E a tri/eE2). -trixes. initiatress. [< I Li: sea INITIATE. -TRIX]
In-1-cet (in jekt/), n.i. 1. to force (a fluid) into a pussage, cavity, or tissue: to inject a medicine into the vein:
2. to introduce (something new or different) into a tiling:
to inject comedy into a situation. 3. to introduce an
intrarily or inappropriately; intrude. 4. to interjece
(a remark, suggestion, etc.), as into conversation.
[< L. inject(us) thrown in (ptp. of in(f)icers), equiv. to
the In-1-ti-ce (var. of jac. throw) + -tus ptp. suffit]
—in-ject/a-ble, adj.
Intect. (in prescriptions) an injection. [< L. inject/a)

—in-ject/a-ble, adj.
inject, (in prescriptions) an injection. [< I. injectio]
in jection (in jek/shan). n. 1, the act of injecting.
2, that which is injected. 3, a liquid injected into the body, esp. for medicinal purposes, as a hypodermic or an enema. 4, state of being hyperemic or bloodshot.
5. Math. a one-to-one function. [< I. injection. (s. of injection in the injection of the injection of the injection of the injection of the injection.

injectio). See inject, -ion]
In jec-tor (in jek/ter), n. 1, one who or that which injects. 2. Mach, a, a device for injecting feedwater into a boller against high pressure by means of a jet of steam, b, a small multiple-plunger pump mechanism for spraying fuel into the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine, [inject + one]
Inju-di-clous (in/jōō dish/os), adj, not judicious showing lack of judgment; unwise: imprudent: an injudicious decision. [in-in-judicious in/jodicious.next, adt.—in/judicious.next, adt.—in/judicious.next,

Indian]
injunction (in jungk/shon) n. 1. Law. a judicial process or order requiring the person or persons to whom it is directed to do a particular act or to refrain from doing a particular act. 2. the act of or an instance of enjoining. 3. a command; order; admonition: the injunctions of the Lord. [< I.l. injunctions (s. of injunction) equiv. to 1. injunct(us) folical to, brought upon (tip. of injungers; see enjoin) + -ion -ion] —injunctive, add, —injunctively, adv.

Injunctive (Injunctively, adv.)

adj. —in-june/tive-ly, ade.

in-jure (in/jor), s.i., -jured, -jur-ing. 1. to do or cause harm of any kind to, damage; hurt; impair; to injute one's hand. 2. to do wrong or injustice to; to injute of friend's feelings. [back formation from injury (n.)] ranjur-able, adj. —in/jur-er, n.

—Syn. 1. spoil, ruin, break, mar. Injur-er, n.

—Syn. 1. spoil, ruin, break, mar. Injur-er, n.
in and or dange something. Injure is a general term referring to any kind or degree of damage: to injure one's spine; to injure one's reputation. To impair is to make imperfect in any way, often with a suggestion of progressive deterioration and of permanency in the result. One's health is impaired by overwork. 2. maltreat, abuse.—Ant. 1. benefit.

[In-tured] (in/ford). adi. 1. wounded or harmed.

—Ant. 1. benefit.
in-jured (in/jord), adj. 1. wounded or harmed; damaged; hurt: an injured arm. 2. offended; wronged: an injured reputation. 3. displaying, or evincing, an injured look. [injured reproachiul: Her face work an injured look. [injured-eps]—in/jured-ly, adv.—in/jured-ness, n.
in-juri-ous (in jöör/ö əs), adj. 1. harmful, hurtful, or detrimental, as in effect: Injurious eating habits impaired his health. 2. doing or involving injury or wrong, as to another: injurious behavior. 3. insulting: abusive; offensive: an injurious statement. [late ME < L injurious]

by a rectilinear or angular outline. 41. straight, level, square-toed (skwar/tōd/), adj. 1. having a broad, or even, as a surface or surfaces. 42. leaving no balance of dobt on either side; having all accounts settled: He seas square toe, as a shoe. 2. old-fashioned or conservative in habits, ideas, etc.; prim. [square + toep] was square with his landlord. 43. Informal, institution just, fair.—square-toed/ness, n. or honest. 44. Informal, straightforward, direct, or unequivocal, 45. Informal, substantial or satisfying: old-fashioned or strait-lead person.

square meal. 46. Stang, conventional or conservative square-yard/, a unit of area measurement equal to in style or outlook; not hip: Playing those old love songs and the straightforward as square measuring one yard on each side. Abbr.: yd², square measuring one yard on each side. Abbr.: yd², square-measuring one yard on each side. Abbr.: yd², square-measuring one yard on each side.

in style or outlook; not hip: Playing those old love songs a square measuring one yard on each side. Abbr.: yd², in walts time is as square as you can get.

—ads. 47. so as to be square; in square or rectangular form. 48. at right angles. 49. Informal, fairly, honesity, or straightforwardly. [ME < OF (e) square < squar-ish (skwār'ish), adj. approximately square. VL *szquada, deriv. of *szquadaaa (L sz - zx² + squaras to square; see quaras | - squaras | - squ

thetical marks, [or].

square/ cen/timeter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one centimeter on each side. Abbr.: cm², sq. cm.

square/ dance/, 1. a dance, as a quadrille, by a set of couples arranged in a square or in some set form.

2. hoedown (def. 1). —square/danc/er.

square-dance (skwar/dans/, -däns/), v.i., -danced, -dancing. 1. to perform or participate in a square dance. 2. to participate in a hoedown.

square/ deal/, Informal. a fair and honest arrangement or transaction: You can always count on him to give you'c square deal.

Squared/ ps/per. graph paper with a pattern of

give you a square deal.

squared/ pa/per, graph paper with a pattern of squares formed by lines crossing at right angles.

squared/ pa/per, graph paper with a pattern of squares formed by lines crossing at right angles.

squared/ pa/per, Informal. See boxing ring. Also called squared/ cir/cle.

squared/ splice/. See square splice.

squared/splice/. See square splice.

squared from the shape of the bottle, with square understood also in the sense of good]

square/ foot/, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one foot on each side. Abbr.: ft², sq. ft.

square/ frame/. Shiphailding area for the square/ frame/.

sq. it.

square/ frame/, Shipbuilding, any of the frames of the parallel middle body of a hull.

square-head (skwår/hed/), n. Offensive. 1, a German or a Dutchman. 2, a Scandinavian. [square + head]

square/ inch/, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one inch on each side. Abbr.: in², sq. in.

square/joint/. See straight joint (def. 2).
—square/-joint/ed, adj.

square' kil/Ometer, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one kilometer on each side. Abbr.: km², sq. km. square' knot', a common knot in which the ends come out alongside of the standing parts. See illus.

under knot.

Square-law (skwar/iô'), adj. Electronics of or pertaining to an electronic circuit or device that produces
an output voltage proportional to the square of its input
voltage over the range of input voltages for which it is
designed to function; square-law detector.

square' leg', Cricket. 1. the position of a fielder on the left of the batsman and almost on the opposite side of the wicket. 2. the fielder occupying this posi-tion. Also, square'-leg'.

tion. Also, square'-leg'.

square-ly (skwfr/s), ads. 1. in a square shape,
form, or manner. 2. directly; without evasion; in a
straightor straightforward manner: He faced the problem
squarely: 3. in an honest or open manner; straightforwardly; fairly. [square + -tx]

square / ma/trix, Math. a matrix in which the
number of rows is equal to the number of columns.

square/ meas/ure, a system of units for the meas-urement of surfaces or areas.

Square' me'ter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one meter on each side. Abbr.: m², sq. m.

square/ mile/, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one mile on each side. Abbr.: mi². im na

square/ mil/limeter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one millimeter on each side. Abbr.: mm² sq. mm.

square/ num/ber, a number that is the square of another integer, as 1 of 1, 4 of 2, 9 of 3, etc.

square/ plan/o, a large, spinet-type piano rectangular, horizontal body. Cf. spinet (def. 2).

square-rigged (skwår/rigd/), adj. Naut. having square sails as the principal sails. —square/-rig/ger, n. square/ rod/, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one rod on each side.

square' root', a quantity of which a given quantity is the square: The square root of 36 is 6.

square' sail', Naut. a sail set beneath a horizontal yard, the normal position of which, when not trimmed to the wind, is directly athwartships.

squaw (skw6), n. a North American Indian woman, esp. a wife. [< some Algonquian tongue; cf. Natick squa a female]

Square' servif, Typography, a font of type having serifs with a weight equal to or greater than that of the main strokes. Cf. Egyptian (def. 6).

square/ set/, Mining. a set having 12 timbers joined

square/ shake/, Informal. See square deal.

square' shoot'er, Informal an honest, fair person.—square' shoot'ing. square-shoul-dered (skwar/shōl/dərd), adj. having the shoulders held back, glving a straight form to the upper part of the back.

square/ yard/, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one yard on each side. Abbr.: yd², sq. yd.

ade. 47. So as to be square: in square or rectangular orm. 48. at right angles. 49. Informal, fairly, honsity, or straightforwardly. [ME < OF (e) square < square lish (skwar'ish), adj. approximately square. [L *exquadrae, deriv. of *exquadrae (L ex ex-1 + [Square + 1811] — squar'ish-ly, adv. uadrae to square; see Quantae/ness, n. square/ness, n. square/ness, n. square/ness, n. square/or, n.

Syn. 3, place, park. 21. straighten. 22. rectify. 2. balanced. 44. downright, straight. 22. rectify. 2. balanced. 44. downright, straight. 10 pulper of the government of the square of the government of government of the government of government of the government of the government of government of the government of the government of government of the government of government of the government of government of government of the government of g

squash² (skiwegh), m. pl. squash-es, (esp. collectively) squash. 1. the fruit of any of various vinelike, tendribearing plants of the genus Cuscurbia, used as a vegetable, esp. C. moschala and C. maxima. 2. any of these plants. [< Narragansett askilasquash, lit., vegetables eaten greun]

squash/bug/, a dark brown hemipterous insect, Anasa tristis, that sucks the sap from the leaves of squash, pumpkin, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

squash/vine/bor/er, the larva of a clearwing moth. Melittia cucurbitae, that bores into the stems of squash and other cucurbitaceous plants.

squash and other cucurontaceous plants.

squash-y (skwosh/5), adj., squash-i-er, squash-i-est.

1. casily squashed; pulpy. 2. soft and wet, as the ground after rain.

3. having a squashed appearance. [squash-i-ey] — squash-i-iy, adv. — squash-i-ees, n.

after rain. 3. having a squashed appearance. [aquash!+x'1]—squash'i-ly, adv.—squash'i-less, n.

squas-sa-tion (skwo sa'shan), n. a form of strappado in which the victim, with arms bound behind and feet heavily weighted, was jerked up and down at the end of a rope passed under his arms. [< It squassa(re) (to) shake severely + Tion]

squat (skwot), r., squat ted or squat, squat ting, adj., n.—r.i.l. to sit in a low or crouching position with the less drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body; sit on one's haunches or heels. 2. to crouch or cower down, as an animal. 3. to settle on land, esp. public or new land, without any title or right. 4. to settle on public land under government regulation, in order to acquire title. 5. Naut. (of a vessel, esp. a power vessel) to draw more water astern when in motion forward than when at rest.—r.i. 6. to cause to squat.—adj. 7. (of a person, animal, the body, otc.) short and thickset. 8. low and thick or broad: The building had a squats shape. 9. seated or being in a squatting position; crouching.—n. 10. the act or fact of squatting. 11. a squatting position or posture. 12. Naut. the tendency of a vessel to draw more water astern when in motion than when stationary. [ME squatt(en) < OF (e) squatt(en) of a vessel to draw more water astern when in motion than when stationary. [ME squatt(en) < OF (e) squatt(et), (e) squatt(f), equiv. to es-ex-!—quatir < VI. "coactire to compress, equiv. to es-ex-!—quatir (vI. squatter) = co-----ac-drive (var. of ag-) + -tus ptp. suffix) + -fre inf. suffix | + -tv |
squatt-ness (skwot/nis), n. the quality or appearance

squatness (skwot/nis), n. the quality or appearance of being short and wide: The squatness of the house made it ugly. [SQUAT + -NESS]

it ugly. [squat + -mss]

squat-ter (skwot'er), n. 1. one who or that which squats. 2. one who settles on land, esp. public or new land, without title or right. 3. one who settles on land under government regulation, in order to acquire title. [squat + -en'] — squat'ter-dom, n.

squat'ter sov'ereignty, U.S. Hist. (used contemptuously by its opponents) See popular sovereignty (def. 2).

squat/ter's right/, Law Informal a claim to real property, esp. public land, that may be granted to a person who has openly possessed and continuously occupied it without legal authority for a prescribed period of years.

squat-ty (skwot/6), adj., -ti-er, -ti-est. short and thick; low and broad. [squat + -y¹] —squat/ti-ly, adv.—squat/ti-ness, n.

squaw-bush (skwô/bòsh/), n. a rank-smelling, sprawling shrub, Rhus trilobata, found from Illinois and Texas to the Pacific Coast, having greenish flowers. Also called lemonade sumae. [squaw + nusnl, so called from its use by the Indians]

squaw-fish (skw/fish/), n., pl. (esp. collectively) -fish, (esp. referring to two of more kinds or species) -fish-es.

1. any of several large, voracious cyprinid fishes of the genus Physhochelius, found in the rivers of the western U.S. and Canada. 2. a viviparous perch. Taenioloca lateralis, found off the Pacific Coast of the U.S. [squaw + vish]

dress system or of an intercommunication system; low speaker.

speaker.

squawk-y (skwô/kō), adj., squawk-i-er, squawk-unpleasantly discordant or harsh in sound; cacophoreus white or other

[squawk + -y']
squaw/ man/, a white or other non-Indian woman.
married to a North American Indian woman. squaw married to a North American Indian woman in squaw-root (skw6/root/, -root/), n. 1. a ficshy, less, orobanchaceous plant, Comopholis aniericana, less, orobanchaceous plant, Comopholis aniericana, castern North America, found in clustors, aniericana, castern North America, found in clustors, see index cohoen, say and noord, from its former use by Indians in treating femal squaw waterweed, kidneywort.

allments;
squaw' wa'terweed, kidneywort.
squeak (skwek), n. 1. a short, sharp, shrin crysharp, high-pitched sound. 2. Infarmat, opportunity informat, an escape from defeat, danger, destruction (usually qualified by narrow or desting a destruction (usually qualified by narrow or desting a fetting out of the accident alive was a narrow or desting a fetting out of the accident alive was a narrow or desting a fetting out of the accident alive was a narrow squeak. He are to concess or turn informer; squeak y sound, 5. Sleak occords or turn informer; squeak y sound, 5. Sleak occords with a squeak or squeaks, 7. squeak by on the job. The fem manual of the squeak divon the job. The fem manual of the squeak through, [ME squeak eperh. Scandard skelka to croak]—squeak/er, n. squeak/hgh, ads.

skere to croak]—squeak/er, n. Scand, for ads.

squeak-y (skwō/kō), adj., squeak-i-cr, squeak/isg-by
squeaking; sending to squeak: His squeaky since touid
heard across the lobby. [saurak + y1]—squeak/sy-since touid
ads.—squeak/i-nosa, n.
squeal (skwō). n. 1. a somewhat prolonged, shard
instance of informing against someone. b. a proisst seconplainst; beef.—st. 3. to utter or emit a squealing sound. 4. Slang, a. to turn information of informing against someone. b. a proisst seconplainst; beef.—st. 5. to utter or emit a squealing sound. 4. Slang, a. to turn information of the squeaking sound. [ME squei(en); init.]—squealing-squeaking sound. [ME squei(en); init.]—squeal/sr. squeam-ish (skwōmish), adj. 1. casily shocked in anything slightly immodest; prudish. 2. excessive particular or scrupulous as to the moral aspect of this 3. lastidious or dainty. 4. easily nauscated or described she's squeamish at the sight of blood. [Jate ME squemis var. of squemiss, squemes, deriv. of squemour (shences, n.
—syn. 1. modest. 8. finical, finicky, deilcate.—iai.
1-3. bold.

squee-gee (skwō/jō, skwō jō/), n. s. desd. and

1-3. bold.

Squee-gee (skw5/j5, skw5 j5/), n. r. -geed, geels—n. 1, an implement edged with rubber or the like removing water from windows after washing, swo pawater from wet decks, etc. 2. a similar and small device for removing surplus water from photographinegatives or prints, forcing paint, ink, etc., throng porous surface, as in serigraphy, etc.—et. 3. to swe or scrape with or as with a squeegee. 4. to force pant ink, etc.) through a screen in making a silk-screen pen Also, squilgee, squillagee; squillagee. [f rhymnocompound based on squeeze]

compound cased on squarks;

squeeza-ble (skwö/za bal), adj. 1. easily squared compressed, or the like. 2. (of a person) susceptif intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmail. [squared ball] — squeez/a-blanes—squeez/a-blanes—squeez/a-blanes.

intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmail. [square + -abl.b] — squeez/a.bis/, adv.

Squeeze (skw5z), r., squeezed, squeez-ing, h. i.o press forcibly together; compress. 2. to apply sessure to in order to extract (luies, sap. or the like) squeeze an orange. 3. to force out, extract, or progressive to in order to extract (luies, sap. or the like) pressure (sometimes fol. by out); is squeeze interpressure (sometimes fol. by out); is squeeze interpressure (sometimes fol. by out); is squeeze interpressure as a token of affection, the squeezed hirter extra the s

the contents of which can be forced out by squesses squeezed Joint, Building Trades, a joint beautwo members comented or glued together under presented two members comented or glued together under presented two members comented or glued together under presented two members comented to glued together under presented to glued together under presented to glued together under present two members, suicide squeeze play, a play not measure there is a runner on third hase and user home the pitcher makes a motion to pluch and the play in the play a similar play in which the runner son test play, a similar play in which the runner under the waits until the batter has successfully waits until the batter has successfully deriv, derivative; equiv, equivalent in the frame in the present the content to the present Dunts b. Also called safety the runner bunts of the runner bunts and the safety state of the runner bunts.

Concise etymology key: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; the frame m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside

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PE1625 W13 1967

1967 Edition

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in-hu-ma-tion (in'hū mā'shən), n. burial;

in-hu-matter (in-hum'), v.t., -humed, -hum-ing, in-hume (in hüm'), v.t., -humed, -hum-ing, to bury or inter (a corpse): No hand his bones shall gather, or inhume (Alexander Pope). [< Latin imhumāre < in- (intensive) + humus ground, earth]
in-hu-mor-ous (in hū'mər əs), adj. not humorous lacking in humor. —in-hu'-

in humorous (in humoros), adj. not humorous; lacking in humor. —in humorous ly, adv.
in im i cal (in im's kel), adj. 1. unfriendly; hostile: lo be ininical to a proposed candidate, ininical opinions. 2. adverse; harmful; unfavorable: Lack of ambition is inimical to success. To continue to prepare to fight such a war is to make the earth's almosphere inimical to life (New Yorker). [< Late Latin inimicalis < Latin, friend < inimicals hostile; an enemy < in not + amicus friendly —in-im'i-cal-ly, adv. —Syn. 1. antagonistic. See hostile. 2. injurious. in-im-i-cal-l-ty (in im's kal's ti), n. hostility; unfriendliness. in-im-i-ta-bil-i-ty (in im's tə bil's ti), n.

tility: unfriendliness.
in-im-i-ta-bil-i-ty (in im'o to bil'o ti), n.
the quality of being inimitable.
in-im-i-ta-bie (in im'o to bol), adj. that
cannot be imitated or copied; matchless.
—in-im'i-ta-bie-ness, n.
i-im-i-ta-biy (in im'o to bii), ads. in an
inimitable manner; to a way or to a degree
that cannot be imitated.
in-i-on (in'i on), n. Anatomy, a point at

in-im-i-ta-bly (in im's to bli), adv. in an inimitable manner, to a way or to a degree that cannot be imitated. In-i-on (in'i-on), n. Analomy. a point at the external occipital protuberance of the skull. [< New Latin finon < Greek inion nape of the neck; muscles at the back of the neck < 1s, inos sinew; (originally) strength] in-iq-ui-tous (inik'ws tis), adj. very unjust; wicked: iniquitous opinions.—in-iq-ui-tous-less, n. in-iq-ui-tous-less, n. in-iq-ui-

-p.t. 1. tomark or sign with initials; put one's initials upon: John Allen Smith initialed the note J.A.S. 2 to put one's initials on (a treaty) as a step before signing, minais on (a treaty) as a seep perore signing, so as to show the negotiators' satisfaction pending the consent of the signatory governments: . . . to initial a treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere (Manchester Conselius Wester)

Guardian Weekly).

[< Latin initialis < initium a beginning < inire begin < in- in + ire gol i-ni-tial-ly (i nish'ə li), eds. at the begin-

ning.
Initial Teaching Alphabet, ITA: The
Initial Teaching Alphabet is to be used only
for the beginning stage in reading (The In-

structor).

i-ni-ti-ate (v. i nish'i āt; n., adj. i nish'-i it, -āt). v., -at-ed, -at-ing, n., adj. -v.l.

1. to be the first one to start; begin; originate: This year we shall initiale a series of free concerts. 2. to admit (a person) by special forms or ceremonies (into mysteries, secret knowledge, or a society). 3. to introduce into the knowledge of some art or subject: to initiale a berson into business subject: to initiate a person into business

[< Latin initiare (with English -ate1) < initium a beginning; see INITIAL]
—Syn. s.l. 1. commence. 2. install, induct.
i-ni-ti-a-tion (i nish'i ā'shən), n. 1. an
initiating. 2. the fact of being initiated. 3.
formal admission into a group or society.
4. the ceremonies by which one is admitted
to a group or society.

-adj. serving to initiate; initiatory, -i-ni/-

dj. serving to initiate; initiatory, distinctive, adv. (i.ni.ti.a.tor (i.nish'i a'tor), n. a person or thing that initiates.
i.ni.ti.a.to.ri.ly (i.nish'i a tôr'a li. -tōr'-), adv. in an initiatory manner.
i.ni.ti.a.to.ry (i.nish'i a tôr'i, -tōr'-), adj.
l. beginning; introductory; opening; first.
2 of initiation; serving to initiate into some society or some special knowledge.
i.ni.ti.a.tross (i.nish'i ā'tris), n. a female initiator.

i-ni-ti-a-trix (i nish'i ā'triks), n., pl. i-ni-ti-a-trix-es, in-i-ti-a-tri-ces (i nish'i ā tri'-sez), initiatress.

sez) initiatress.

initis (a niftis), n. Medicine, inflammation of the muscular or fibrous tissue. [< Greek is, inds sinew, muscle + English dits]
In-ject (in jekt'), v.t. I. to force into a passage, cavity, or tissue: io inject a drug into the body, to inject coloring matter into anatomical specimens for the study of the structure.

2. to fill (a cavity, etc.) with fluid forced in.

3. to throw in; suggest; interject: to inject a remark into the consersation. [< Latin injectus, past participle of inicers throw in in + jacers throw]
In-ject-a-ble (in jek'to bol), adf, that can be injected They suggest that ... we may have

in ject-a-ble (in jek'to bal), adj. that can be injected. They suggest that... we may have a safe workable alternative to the present injectable killed saccine (New Scientist).

in ject-ed (in jek'tid), adj. I. thrown or forced in. 2. charged or filled by injection.

3. Medicine. bloodshot.
in jection (in jek'shon), n. 1. the act or process of injecting. Drugs are often given by injection as well as through the mouth. See picture under hypodermic needle. 2. a liquid injected: Penicillin is an effective injection. 3. a bloodshot or hyperemic condition.

in jector (in jek'tor). n. 1. a parameter.

injector (in jek'tor), n. 1. a person or thing that injects. 2. a device for forcing water into a steam boiler. 3. a device for injecting fuel into a gasoline motor, diesel

injecting fuel into a gasoline motor, diesel engine, rocket motor, etc.

In-ju-di-clous (in'jii dish'os), adj. showing lack of judgment in action, behavior, etc.; not prudent; unwise. —in'ju-di'clous-ly, adv.—in'ju-di'clous-ness, n.—Syn. indiscreet, impractical, imprudent.

In-jun or in-jun (in'jan), n. U.S. Informal or Dialect. an American Indian.

in-junot (in jungkt'), v.t. Informal. enjoin.

in-junot-tion (in jungk'shon), n. 1. a command; order: John obeyed his mother's injunction to hurry straight home. Injunctions of secrecy did not present the news from leaking out. 2. a formal order or writ issued by a law court ordering a person or group to do, ing out. 2. a formal order of witt issued by a law court ordering a person or group to do, or refrain from doing, something: Sheriff's deputies arrived to enforce a court injunction against mass picketing (Newsweek). 3. the act of commanding or authoritatively directing. [< Late Latin injunctio, -onis < Latin injungers enjoin < in- in + jungers join!

in-junc-tive (in jungk/tiv), adj. serving to

command. in jure (in jor), v.t., -jured, -juring. 1. to in-jure (in'jer), v.f., -jured, -jur-ing, i. to do damage to; hurt; harm: Do not injure the bushes in the park. 2. to be unfair to; do injustice or wrong to: Those that are not favoured will think themselves injured (Sanuel Johnson). [back formation < injured —in'inver. It.

something that harms, reduces, or takes away strength, health, perfection, right, value, usefulness, etc.: Dishonesty layers a business. Hurt, a less formal substitute for injure, particularly means to cauphysical injury to a person or thing, or bodily or mental pain: He hurt my king by twisting it. Impair means to injure by weakening, diminishing, or decreased strength or value: Poor colling habits impair health.

health.

in-jured (in'jord), adj. 1. wronged, 2 harmed; damaged; hurt. 8. offended.

in-juri-ous (in juri-se), adj. 1. capang-injury; harmful: acids injurious to coles.

rumors injurious to credit. 2. unlaur us-just; wrongful: Call him my king by stockinjurious doom My elder broker. Was den to death? (Shakespeare). 8. Obsaits. Eliculty offensive in language; insulting. Latin. injüriösus (injüria. see hijur)—In-juri-ous-ness, n.—Syn. 1. hurtindetrimental, deleterious, damaging. 3. calumnious.

calumnious. in-ju-ri-ous-ly (in jür'i əs li), adr. harm-

in-ju-ri-ous-ly (in jur'i os ii), ady, harmfully.

in-ju-ry (in'jor i), n., pl. -ries. 1. damage, harm; hurt: Mr. Smith escaped from the brain wreck without injury. The necident will be an injury to the reputation of the tailioud.

2. unfairness; wrong: ... with itselost injuries burning unaveraged (Tennyson). The saint neser did injury to any man. 3. Law, a wrong which furnishes grounds for a wrong which furnishes grounds for a wrong which furnishes grounds for a westit.

4. Obsolete. intentionally altensive speech or words; insult. [< Latin spirits (originally) feminine adjective < in-put spirits, juris right, law, justice!—Hyn. 1 m. justice.

justice.
in-jus-tice (in jus'tis), m. 1. the quality obeing unjust; lack of justice; Injustice is in justice; Injustice in justice in the quality of cricumstance; a wrong: A scientific assentiable in war (Atlantic). 2. an unjust of circumstance; a wrong: A scientific assentiatives (Charles Kingsley).
ink (ingk), n. 1. the colored (often blackliquid used for writing or printing. 5. adark liquid thrown out by cuttlefish squidetc., which clouds the water for protectes or for aid in pursuing prey.

— 1. to put ink on; mark, stan, standard with or as with ink; A poor sentential who inks the seams of his tool (Harman Mary ville). 2. to cover (type, etc.) with ink to print with.

[Cold French enque < Late Latin gates.]

ville). 2. to cover (type, etc.) with ink we print with.

[< Old French enque < Late Latin mouse turn < Greek énkauston, neuter adjective & stem of enkatein burn in < m-in+kneis & burn | —ink'like', adj.

ink-ber-ry (ingk'ber'), n., pl. -tes. 1.3 holly of eastern North America navishing leathery evergreen leaves and snall black berries. 2. its berry. 3. a variant of late berries. 2. its berry. 3. a variant of ink-bloc (ingk'blot'), n. 1. a spot or his made with ink. 2. one of the designs is returns used in the Rorschach test.

ink-bor (ingk'sor), n. 1. a person or him the container for merchy used to hold ink, something. 2. a telegraphic recording here ing (ker), n. 1. a poile of a prising press, by which ink is applied to the type ink-horn (ingk'horn'), n., 8 small possible ink-horn (ingk'horn'), n., 8

Beecher Stowe). — adj. inkhorn term, Archait. a learned or bookish term, ink.1-ly (ing'ks ii), ads. like ink: an inkily blue sea. ink.1-ness (ing'ki nis), n inky quality or state. in.kle! (ing'ksi), n. I. a narrow, colored linen tape. 2. the thread or yarn from which it is manufactured.

which it is manufactured.
[origin uncertain]
in-kle? (ing*kol), s.i., s.i.,
-kled, -kling. 1. to give a
hint of; hint. 2. Dialect.
to get an inkling or notion
of. [Middle English incien to while
hint < Old English inca suspicion]
ink-ling (ingk/ling), n. a slight sugrestion
intimation; a hint; vague notion; s
person an inkling of what is point of

miter. nting. Sid ink a old ink. k-wash painted rawing.
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hold ink o epberry and south nown woo se y (ing lo ink; ledows.) selest plo selest plo covered ic 3. of i ll of ink. bose top ther the s lace (in the si corntion is table an i the particular particular description of the particular descriptio inland
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batantial of an in-et was: I be and he and he air.

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quare mile ection ownships

pog a person or thing that is unfit contable: You can't put a square peg in

milable: for the control of the cont

salts. rigigar), n. a sale rigged ship: In you you could you could he harbor at its square-riggers and in the stream intic)

square peg

bal produces a Square-rigged Sails on the foremast of a barkentine

inal produces a number when on the foremast of a barkentine inject by itself:
mare root of 6d is 8. The genius of Willennian sought the square root of one (Walter de la Mare).

**sall, any four-sided sail carried on across the line of the keel.

**shooter, Informal. a fair and the sought the square shooters. I frust businessmen and their was buy annually, as square shooters.

Street journal).

Street journal.

Street journal.

Informal. the behavior street of a square shooter.

myties of a square shooter.

"choul-dered (skwär'shöl'derd),
having shoulders that are high, not
me and well braced back: She was . . .

Daind Burke).

Lattices (skwär'töz'), n. a precise, cest old-fashioned person, having strict carrow ideas of conduct.

Lattic wheel, a flat wheel, such (skwär'ish), adj. nearly square; sing breadth more nearly equal to ultro height than is usual.

Lattices (skwar'ōs, skwo rōs'), adj. 1.

Lattices, scomposed of or covered with the bracts, or other processes standing all light angles or more widely, as a calyx mource, b. standing out at right angles

stiright angles or more widely, as a calyx system. Let a standing out at right angles wor widely, as scales, bracts, etc. 2. The with spreading scales or other processive scales, bracts, etc. 2. The with spreading scales or other processive scales, scaley with spreading scales or other processive scales. The scales scales of the scales consisting argument, reply, etc. —e.i. apact or under pressure: Cream puffs testly, 2, to make a splashing sound; walk, etc., with a splash: We heard with through the mud and slush. 3, to

squeeze.
I the act, fact, or sound of something Like act, fact, or sound of something being squashed or crushed. 2. the imida soft, heavy body falling on a surface of the sound produced by this. 4. thing easily squashed: The grapes are squash and not fit to eat. 5. squash tenders and squash reaches. 7. British. a see made with fruit juice and (usually) consted water: I'll have a lemon squash if soft mind (Graham Greene). On French esquasser, ultimately < Latin at fixed squasher expunsive < quatere to shake. Commod (skwosh), n., pl. squash or squashte plants of the gourd family, often an a vegetable or made into a pie. 2. The squash of the squas

(compare Narragansett askútasquash the

green things that may be eaten raw]
squash bug, a large, brownish hemipterous
bug having an offensive odor, harmful to
squash vines and certain other plants.
squash-i-ly (skwosh's li), adv. in a squashy
manner.

squash-i-ness (skwosh'i nis), n. the state

of being squashy, soft, or miry.

squash rackets, a game similar to rackets
but played on a smaller court with a shorter

squash tennis, a game similar to hand-

squash tennis, a game similar to hand-ball and tennis, played with rackets and a hollow rubber ball in a walled court, squash-y (skwosh'i), adj., squash-ler, squash-iest, 1. having a soft or pulpy con-sistency; easily squashed: squashy cream puffs. 2. soft and wet: squashy ground. 3. having a squashed or flattened look: a

squasty nose.

squat (skwot), r., squat-ted or squat, squat-ting, adj., n.—p.t. 1. to sit on the heels with the legs closely drawn up beneath the hams or in front of the body; crouch: He squat the name of in front of the body; crouch: Ite found it difficult to squat on his heels for more than ten minutes. 2. to sit on the ground, floor, etc., in this way: The two of them were squalting on this dirt road, talking the way farmers do (Newsweek). 3. to crouch close to the ground to avoid observation or capture, as a hare: Some lenth-rate poeticule ... now squats in his hole like the tailless fox Alagrapa Charles Swiphures. ... now squats in his hole like the tailless fox (Algernon Charles Swinburne). 4. to settle on new, uncultivated, or unoccupied land without title or right: He was a Kentucky man, of the Ohio, where he had "squatted" (Frederick Marryat). 5. to settle on public land to acquire ownership of it under government regulation. —s.t. to cause to squat; seat (oneself) with the legs drawn up.—adj. I. seated in a squatting position; crouching: A squat figure sal before the fire. 2. short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting; low and broad! flattened: a mal squatting; low and broad; flattened: a squat teapol, a squat building.

-n. 1. the act of squatting or sitting close to the ground; crouching. 2. a squatting

Old French esqualir to crush, ultimately [< Old French esqualir to crush, ultimately < Latin ex-out + coactare constrain < cogere drive together < co- together + agere drive] — squat/ly, ads. — squat/ness, n. squat-tage (skwot/i), n. I. the occupation of land by squatting. 2. a piece of land occupied or held by a squatter. squat-ter (skwot/ər), n. I. a person who settles on land without title or right, especially a person who settles on another's land which is not at the moment occupied or

land which is not at the moment occupied or iand which is not at the moment occupied or cultivated by its owner: Judging from the treatment of squatters on similar lands in Manitoba, there need be no fear of settling on lands within the reserves (Saskatoon Herald). 2. a person who settles on public land to acquire ownership of it. 3. a squatting person or animal. 4. (in Australia) a person who

or animal. 4. (iii Australia) a person who operates a sheep ranch or farm. squatter or squatter's right, U.S. the right or claim of a squatter to the land on which he has settled: Gramp ... took up the land, by squatter's right, about 1892 (Atlantic)

squatter sovereignty, U.S. the right claimed by the settlers of new territories to make their own laws, especially in regard to slavery: the doctrine of "squatter sovereignly" (local determination of the status of slavery) (R.B. Morris).

(R.B. Morris).

squat-to-ra-oy (skwo tok're si), n. Australian. squatters, especially the socially and politically important sheep ranchers.

squat-ty (skwot'i), adj., -ti-er, -ti-est. short and thick; low and broad; squat.

squaw (skwô), n. 1. a North American Indian girl or woman. 2. such a girl or woman as a partner to a male, as wife, concubine, etc. 3. Slang. any girl or woman. 4. Slang. a female spouse; wife. [American English, earlier, an Indian woman or wife < Algonkian (compare Massachusetts sana)]

squaw-fish (skwô/fish'), n., pl. -fish-es or (collectively) -fish, any of several large, slender carp, common in rivers of the Pacific Coast of North America.

squawk (skwôk), v.i. 1. to call or cry with a loud, harsh note; squall or screech hoarsely:

Hens and ducks squawk when frightened. 2. (of things) to give out a discordant sound; creak or squeak harshly. 3. Informal. to complain loudly; give vent to vigorous protests: Machine tool builders squawk as the Air Force buys \$500,000 worth of tools abroad (Wall Street Journal). — s.t. to utter harshly and loudly, with or as if with a squawk. n. 1. a squawking; a loud, harsh sound.
 2. Informal. a loud complaint; vigorous protest.
 3. the American black-crowned night heron.

[probably imitative]
squawk-box (skwôk'boks'), n., or squawk

[probably imitative]
squawk-box (skwôk'boks'), n., or squawk
box, U.S. Slang. a loudspeaker in a publicaddress system or intercom.
squawk-or (skwô'kor), n. 1. a person or
thing that squawks. 2. a speaker of intermediate size in a phonograph, tape recorder, etc., designed to reproduce frequencies in the middle range.
squaw man, a white man living with an
indian wife or concubine, especially one
who has more or less abandoned white customs (used in an unfriendly way).
squaw-root (skwô'rit', 'nt'), n. a fleshy,
leafless plant related to the beechdrops,
with yellowish flowers, growing as a parasite usually on oak roots. It is found in
eastern North America.
squak (skwēk), s.i. 1. to make a short,
sharp, shrill sound: A mouse squeaks. 2.
Slang. a. to turn informer, squeal, b. to
confess. 3. Informal. to get or pass (by or
through) with difficulty: The Senate will
block it even if it squaks through the House
(Wall Street Journal). — s.t. 1. to cause
to squeak. 2. to utter in a squeaking manner or with a squeaky voice: to squeak out
an abology. ner or with a squeaky voice; to squeak out an apology.

—n. 1. a short, sharp, shrill sound. 2. In-

an apotagy.

—n. 1. a short, sharp, shrill sound. 2. Informal. a narrow chance or escape.
narrow squeak, Informal. a narrow escape; close shave: Those two elections, however, were narrow squeaks (New York Times).
[probably imitative. Compare Swedish squaka to croak.]—squeak'ing.ly, adv.
squeak-or (skwē'kər), n. 1. a person or thing that squeaks. 2. Informal. a contest whose outcome is uncertain until the final moment or period: The game was a squeaker until the Yankees exploded for three runs in the eighth (New York Times).
squeak-i-ness (skwē'ki ii), ads. with a thin, squeak-i-ness (skwē'ki nis), n. (of sound) thin sharpness or shrillness.
squeak-i-est. 1. characterized by squeaking sounds; tending to squeak: a squeaky win-

sounds; tending to squeak; a squeaky window. 2. (of the voice) squeaking; thin and shrill.

squeal (skwēl), v.i. 1. to make a prolonged, loud, sharp sound; scream or cry shrilly: A pig squeals when it is hurt. 2. Informal. to turn informer; inform. 3. Informal. to complain loudly; squawk. -v.i. to utter sharply and shrilly: lo squeal on a command. -m. 1. a prolonged, sharp cry; shrill scream or sound: the squeal of a pig. 2. Informal. an act of informing against another. 3. Informal. an act of complaining loudly. [probably imitative] squeal-er (skwē'lər), n. 1. a person or thing that squeals. 2. the young of the grouse, partridge, quail, or pigeon. 3. a young pig: This year's new squealers number around 100 million—up 23 per cent in two years (Wall Street Journal).

years (Wall Street Journal).

squeam.ish (skwë/mish), adj. 1. too
readily offended by anything approaching
immodesty or indecency; easily shocked;
prudish: a squeamish old maid. 2. excessively fastidious or punctilious; too particular; too scrupulous: Trifles magnified
into importance by a squeamish conscience
(Macaulay). 3. slightly sick at one's
stomach; sickish: He turned squeamish at
the sight of blood. 4. readily affected with
nausea; easily turned sick or faint. [Middle
Envlish squeamish variant of scormaus < squaymish, variant of scoymous < Anglo-French escoymous disdainful, shy; origin uncertain] —squeam'ish-ly, adv. -squeam'ish·ness, n.

aquee gee (skwē'jē), n., v., -geed, -geeing.

n. i. an implement, usually having a straight-edged blade of rubber or the like

Aciarion Key; hat, age, care, far; let, equal, term; it, ice; hot, open, order; oil, out; cup, put, ritle, use; child; long; thin; measure; e represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus. For the complete key see front of the book.

The World Book Dictionary

Volume one A-K

Edited by: Clarence L. Barnhart Robert K. Barnhart

Prepared in Cooperation with
World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
Publishers of
The World Book Encyclopedia

William H. Nault, Editorial Director Robert O. Zeleny, Executive Editor

A Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary Published exclusively for

World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
A subsidiary of The Scott & Fetzer Company

Chicago London Paris Sydney Tokyo Toronto

PE1625 W13: 1980 VOL:1



1980 Edition The World Book Dictionary

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Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 50654.

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Printed in the United States of America ISBN 0-7166-0280-6 Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 79-53618

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palitie (i nish/ə līz), v.t., -ized, -iz ing. to set natruction, switch, or the like) to start or re-computer program or routine. — i n'ttal i-

ion f. Trigonometry, the line whose amount late. Trigonometry. the line whose amount nation determines the size of an angle.

Late (v. i nish'ē āt; n., adj. i nish'ē it, -āt), v.

Lating, n., adj. — v.l. 1 to be the first one set gong; begin: This year we shall initiated size of free concerts. She originate, compared to admit (a person) by special forms or enories into a group or society: The old ber initiated the new members. She install, a lo help to get a first understanding, incoming the knowledge of some art or subsidiated in the initiated the class into the wonders sace by telling a few interesting things if the earth and stars.

Derson who is or has been initiated.

person who is or has been initiated.

initiated. 2 Obsolete. having to do with

rewing its do with a superior in the superior

tion (i nish'ë a'shen), n. 1 the act or proc-of being the first one to start something; beor initialing. 2 the fact of being initiated. immel admission into a group or society. 4 the monies by which one is admitted to a group

smonies by which one is admitted to a group society. A great many members of the club oned up for the initiation.

If a tive (i nish/ê e liv.-ê â'liv), n., adj. —n. is active part in taking the first steps in any straking, lead: She is shy and does not take nitiative in making acquaintances. No one cested that he should take up painting, he did nitiely on his own initiative. 2 readiness and sit to be the one to start something; enterindicely on his own initiative. 2 readiness and any to be the one to start something; enterman A good leader must have initiative. 3 the folio be the first to act, legislate, or otherwise on legally. 4 the right of citizens outside the palature to introduce or enact a new law by the especially by petition. This right exists in yout 25 states and many cities of the United States, and in Switzerland. 5 the procedure for one of the second states and many cities of the United States, and in Switzerland. 5 the procedure for one of the second states are second states.

and in swize-raine. The properties and in swize-raine.

If serving to initiate; initiatory. —I|ni/ti|a|tive-ac/.

Iti|a|to:ry (i nish/ē e tô/ā, ·lôr-), ad/. 1 beginnin iniroductory; opening; lirst. 2 ef initiation;

word to initiate into some society or some sperying to initiate into some society or some spe-tknowledge:

cal knowledge:

It till tress (inish'ë â'tris), n. a female initlator,

It till a triss (inish'ë â'triks), n. pl. l jinititla (trix; es,

It till a trices (inish'ë â'triks), n. pl. l jinititla (trix; es,

It till a trices (inish'ë â tri? sëz) — initiatress,

I lest (in jekt'), v.t. 1 to force (liquid or medicine)

I les a cavity, passage, or tissue: Drugs are often

Inected into the body. The biologist injected col
and matter into anatomical specimens for the

udy of the structure. 2 to fill (a cavity, passage,

or visue) with liquid forced in: The dentist in
sead the boy's gums with novocane. 3 Figura
ta (b) throw in; insert: While she and I were

bling, he injected a remark into the conversa
or one introduce, suggest. (< Latin injectus,

Itt participle of inicere throw in < in- in + jacere

tow)

Riectaible (in jek'te bel), adj., n. —adj. that can

n a drug or medicine that may be injected di-

In a drug or medicine that may be injected discily into the bloodstream.

Lectton (in jek'shen), n. 1 the act or process injecting: Those drugs are given by injection a well as through the mouth. 2 a liquid injected: drug is given as an injection: 3 a bloodshot or premie condition. 4 the act or process of scrip a spacecraft into orbit.

Lectton laser, Electronics, a laser that generies radiant energy by the injection of charges to a p-n junction of gallium arsenide or other amconductor; semiconductor laser.

Lectton molding, a method of producing thereopsalic materials by forcing the thick resin out a heated cylinder into a mold.

Lecttor (in jek'ler), n. 1 a person or thing that fells, 2 a device for injecting fuel into a gasoline ofor, cleese engine, or rocket motor.

Lera (in/zha re), n. a slightly sour bread, somethal like a pancake, eaten in Ethiopia. [< Amarc nigera]

Leke (in/jok'), n. a joke that only members of hingroup can appreciate.

Little (jetus (in/in) dish/as). arti showing had

loke (in'jōk'), n. a joke that only members of in-group can appreciate. It dicious (in'jū dish'as), adj. showing bad diment; unwise; not judicious: An injudicious 350n says or does things without thinking what we results may be. The American public raised by little fuss about the injudicious odds (Harwis) with indiscreet, impractical, imprudent. If judicious (iy, adv. — in'judicious ness, n. lun or in jun (in'jan), n. U.S. Informal or Diatra n'American Indian.

an American Indian. Iuncition (in jungk/shan), n. 1 a command; or-

der: He obeyed his mother's injunction to hurry straight home, injunctions of secrecy did not pr vent the news from leaking out a very belief the vent the news from leaking out a very belief. 2 a formal order from a law court ordering a person or group to do, or not to do, something: The owner got an injunction prohibiting people from lighting fires on the vacant lot next to his house. Sherill's deputies arrived to enforce a court interesting exploit may obtain a Navenuesh. junction against mass picketing (Newsweek).

3 the act of commanding or authoritatively directing. (< Late Latin injunctio, -onis < Latin injun-gere enjoin < in- in + jungere join) in junc tive (in jungk/tiv), adj. serving to com-

inijure (in/jer), v.t., -jured, -jurjing, 1 to do damage to; harm; hurt: Do not broak or injure the bushes in the park. The misunderstanding injured their triendship. 2 to be unfair to; do wrong to: Those that are not favoured will think themsel

Those that are not favoured will think themselver injured (Samuel Johnson). [back formation < Injury] — Influria] bie, adj. — Influrier, n.
— Syn. 1 Injure, hurt, Impair mean to do harm or damage to someone or something. Injure implies any sort of damage, large or small: Dishonasty injures a business. Hurt, a less formal substitute for injure, particularly means to cause the steel them or bediever the first of the property of the process. physical injury or bodity or mental pain to a per-son or animal: He hurt my hand by twisting it.

physical injury or bodilty or mental pain to a person or animal. He hurt my hand by hvisting it. Impair means to injure by weakening strength or value gradually in ways that cannot be remedied: Poor eating habits impair health.

In jurit loud in jurit est, adj. 1 causing injury; harmful: Hall is injurious to crops, swe huriful, detrimental, deleterious, damaging. 2 unlair; unjust; wrongful: Call him my king by whose injurious doom My elder brother. Was done to death? (Shakespeare). 3 Obsolete. willfully olfensive in language: insulting swe calumnious. [<

Latin injuriosus < injuria; see etym under injury]
— injuritjousity, adv. — injuritjousiness, n.

Injurity (infyer 8), n. pl. -rles. 1 hurt or loss caused to or endured by a person or thing; harm; damage: He escaped from the train wreck without injury. The accident will be an injury to the reputation of the railroad. 2 untairness; wrong: The saint never did injury to any man, swe injustice. 3 Law a wrong which furnishee grounds for a lawsuit. 4 Obsolete. Intentionally offensive speech or words, insult. [< Latin injuria, (originally) (eminine adjective < in- not + jus, juris right, law, justice) in justice (in justice) is inevitable in war (Atlantic).

right, law, justice)
In Justice (in justice) have conjusted being unjust: Injustice is inevitable in war (Atlantic).

2 an unjust act or circumstance; a wrong: It is an injustice to send an innocent man to jail. A scientific man must expect his little disappointments

and injustices (Charles Kingsley).

Ink (ingk), n, v. —n. 1 a colored or black liquid used for writing, printing, or drawing, 2 a dark liquid thrown out for protection especially by cuttle-

fish or squid. $-\nu.L$ 1 to put ink on; mark or stain with ink: Apoor gentleman who inks the seams of his coat (Herman Melville), 2 to cover (type, an engraving,

(Herman Melville): 2 to cover (type, an engraving, or printing block) with ink to print with. [< Old French enque < Late Latin encaustum < Greek énkauston, neuter adjective < stem of enkeien burn in < en-in + kalein to burn] —ink/er. a.—ink/less, adj.—ink/like, adj.
ink/ber/ry (ingk/ber/a), n. pi. -ries. 1 a holly of eastern North America, having shiny leathery evergreen leaves and small black berries. 2 its berry. 3 — pokeweed, 4 its berry.
ink/blot (ingk/blot/), n. 1 a spot or stain made with ink. 2 one of the designs or patterns used in the Rorschach test.

the Rorschach test.

the Rorschach test.

Inkhot test, = Rorschach test.

Ink.horn (ingk/horn), n.; adj. —n. a small container; often made of horn, formerly used to hold ink. Pulling out an old inkhorn, he proceeded to fill out a bill of sale (Harriet Beecher Stowe).

—adj. learned or bookish; pedantic.

Inkhorn term, a learned or bookish term.

inxhorn term, a learned or bookish term. Ink-jet (ingk'jet'), adj. of or having to do with a high-speed printing process using jets of ink bro-ken up into electrically charged droplets that form letters and pictures on paper in a magnetic field regulated by a computer. Ink-jet printers have to be used in conjunction with a computer (New Sci-entist). The ink-ist machines are appearing where entist). The ink-jet machines are appearing where high speed or automated typing is required (Rich-

ard K. Pelley).

In kle' (Ing'kei), n. 1 a narrow, colored linen tape.

2 the thread or yarn from which it is manufac-

tured, [origin uncertain]

In kle³ ([rig/ko]), v.t., v.t., kled, -kling. 1 to give a hint of; hint, 2 Dialect, to get an inkling or notion of. [Middle English Inclen to whisper, hint < Old English inca suspicion)

Ink ling (ingk/ling), n. a vague notion; slight suspi-cion; hint: to give a person an inkling of what is going on. [< inkl(e)² + ing⁴] ink sling|er (ingk/sling/er), n. Slang. 1 a writer.

2 a clerk in a loggers' camp.

ink stand (ingk/stand/), n. 1 a stand to hold ink nd pens. 2 a container used to hold ink. ink | well (ingk/wel'), n. a container used to hold

ink well (ingk/well), n. a container used to hold ink on a desk or table.

Ink wood (ingk/wool), n. a small tree of the soapberry family, found in the West Indies and southern Florida. It has hard, reddish-brown wood.

Ink y (Ing/kē), adi, ink || Ier, Ink || Iest. 1 like ink; dark or black: inky shadows. 2 covered with ink; marked or stained with ink: the inky hands of a printer. 3 of ink; written with ink; using ink. 4 full of ink.—ink*/||y, adv.—ink*/||ness, n. inky sap, any one of a genus of mushrooms whose top disintegrates into a black liquid after the spores are discharged.

In lisce (in läs*), v.l., -laced, -lac||Ing. = enlace. in lisid (in*|lad*), adi, v. —adi, 1 set in the surface as a decoration or design: The desk has an in-laid design of light wood in dark. 2 decorated

as a decoration of design: The desk has an in-laid design or light wood in dark. 2 decorated with a design or material set in the surface: The wooden box has an intaid top of silver. —v. the past tense and past participle of inlay: The work-men inlaid colored tiles in a design in the kitchen-floor. The floor was inlaid with colored tiles. Iniland (adj. in'lend; n., adv. in'lend, land'), adj. n., adv. —adf. I away from the coast or the bor-der; situated in the interior: Illinois is an inland state. An inland waterway is a canel, river, or leke which may be used by boats or berges (Ed-ward J. Taatle). 2 not foreign; domestic: Com-merce between the states of the United States is inland trade. inland Irade.

n. 1 the interior of a country, land away from —n. 1 the interior of a country, land away from the borders or the coast. A wall sufficient to defend Our inland from the piltering borderers (Shakespears). 2 Obsolete, the inlying districts near the capital and centers of population, as opposed to the remote or outlying wild parts.
— adv. in or toward the interior: He traveled inland from New York to Chicago.
In land lev (in lon der), n. a person who lives in the interior of a country; inland inhabitant.
Inland Revenue, British, Internal revenue.
In law (in lo?), v.t. Oid English Law, to clear of outlawry or attainder; restore to the protection of the law.

In-law (Ir/Io*), n. Informal. a person related by marriage. The stories, which he has absorbed by listening to his wife and in-laws. . (Atlantic). in:lawiry (Ir/Io*re), n. Old English Law. restoration to the protection of the law. In:lay (Ir/Ia), v., -lald, -lay|ing, n., pl. -lays. — v.t. 1 to set into the surface as a decoration or design. The craftsman iniaid strips of gold in the log of the wooden box. 2 to decorate with a design set in the surface to inlay a wooden box with gold. 3 to insert (a page, picture, or notice) in a bock in a heavy page which serves as a frame or mount. 4 to provide (a book) with such insertions. 5 Horticulture: to insert (a scion) into a silt in the bark of a stock. slit in the bark of a stock.

slit in the bark of a stock.

— n. 1 an inlaid decoration, design, or material.

2 a shaped piece of gold or purcelain, cemented
in a tooth as a filling. 3 an inlaid page, picture, or
notice in a book. 4 Horticulture. a graft made by
inlaying.—Inflay'er, n.
inlay graft, Horticulture. a graft made by inserting a scion into a slit in the bark of the stock.
In.—Ib., inch-pound.
in leakt age (in'le'kij), n. 1 the act of leaking in:
inchange (in'le'kij), n. 1 the act of leaking in:
inchange in the system to avoid air inleak-

In leak age (in/le/kij), n. 1 the act of leaking in:
... lightening up the system to avoid air inleak,
age (C. Rogers McCullough). 2 something that
leaks in. 3 the amount leaking in.
In let (in/let), n, v., -let, -let|ting, -n. 1 a narrow
strip of water running from a larger body of water
into the land or between islands: The fishing village was on a small inlet of the see, syntam.
See picture under bay!. 2 a way of entering; entrance: an inlet for a parking lot. (Figuralive.) The
bank was an inlet for a flood of paper money.
3 a piece let in or inserted. 4 a letting in; admission. sion

- v.t. to let in; insert (one thing) in another. in iller (in/ii'er), n. Geology, a part of one formation completely surrounded by another formation of a later date.

of a later GBIS.

In Ill mil ne (in lim's në), Latin. 1 at the outset; at the start. 2 (literally) on the threshold.

In-line (in'lin'), adj. 1 operating on the same plane or from the same center, as parts of a control of the starte of magnitude. gasoline engine, or a series of machines: It is an in-line machine; that is, the frames are loaded at one end and leave, finished, at the other (New Scientist). 2 Electronics. coaxial.

Pronunciation Key: hat, age, care, far; let, equal, term; It, Tce; hot, open, order; off, out; cup; put, rüle; child; long; thin; тнеп; zh, measure; a represents a in about, e in taken, I in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

The World Book Dictionary

Volume two L-Z

Edited by: Clarence L. Barnhart Robert K. Barnhart

Prepared in Cooperation with World Book-Childcraft International, Inc. Publishers of The World Book Encyclopedia

William H. Nault, Editorial Director Robert O. Zeleny, Executive Editor

A Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary Published exclusively for

World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
A subsidiary of The Scott & Fetzer Company

Chicago London Paris Sydney Tokyo Toronto.

v. squatited or squat, squatiting, to sit on the heels; crouch: He to squat an his heels for more and to squat on the ground or ne legs closely drawn up beneath or ne legs closely drawn up beneath or ne of them were squatting on this ned of them were squatting on this ned to the ground to avoid obsertious, as a hare does; Some tenthology, as a hare does; Some tenthology, and without little or right; He was a did without little or right; He was a fire of the Ohio, where he had frederick Marryat), 5 to settle on a squire ownership of it under govidation. cuse to squat; seat (oneself) with the

lair arre Their re Tors (War

wave war: takes or

3 meason B361 second arty square length of adv. — second

99. 3 // arm ncart (s pan-ly, or sacra-nto a list m essure: C ' squish e or wall through in '9.

te. Tushed mater not lit to tab

mately & La

shake Cook sh'er /t ash or asses us vinellis to made into uash are and d family (fee ntersque

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n rawl)

ır plantı n panta. I reckets a le in a smalle com

olling, darke merica, nur

s and a holos

uashiler, squa

consistency //s. 2 soil as questied of guestied of

eled in a squatting position, crouch-figure could be seen in front of the end thick, like the figure of an animal he and broad; flattened: a squat build-han was a squat, dark man. That is a green; dumov.

of and broad; tattened: a squat buildrien was a squat, dark man. That is a

first: dumpy.

at of squatting or sitting close to the
quering. 2 a squatting posture.

and esquatir to crush, ultimately <

of esquatir to crush, ultimately <

of eogether + agere drive) — squat/squatters, n.

(swot/er), n. 1 a person who settles
flout title or right: Judging from the
advalters on similar lands in
more need be no lear of settling on
the reserves (Saskatoon Herald). 2 a

settles on public land to acquire

of it under government regulation. 3 a
setmel that crounches or squats. 4 a
no operates a sheep ranch or farm in

cqual +-er']

itswotfen, v.i. to plunge into or
eler move in water with much splashpeng lorigin uncertain]

of squatter right, U.S. the right or
i squatter right, U.S. the right or
i squatter to the land on which he has
geno... took up the land, by squatter's

will 1992 (Altantic).

Gano. took up the land, by squatter's 1922 (Atlantic).

sen of new territories to make their own cetally in regard to slavery; popular sov-ing doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" complete source of the status of slavery)

Moralist (skwo tok're sē), n. Australian.
Tepecially the socially and politically the specially and politically the specially and politically the special substituted its own special substituted its own special substituted its own special special substituted its own special spec

and broad; squat: a squatty little shack

aristocracy, Australia substituted its own corse,"—men who had carved out for the sheep or cattle stations the size of that and sent their sons to Cambridge or of (lime).

It (skwot'ē), adj., -ti|er, -ti|est. short and the and broad; squat: a squatty little shad; the garage.

Iswo), n. 1 a North American Indian of wife. 2 Slang, any girl or woman.

The state of the spouse, wife, [American Engither an Indian woman or wife < Algonomorphic and substitutions are substitutions and substitutions are substitutions and substitutions are substitutions and substitutions are substitutions and substitutions and substitutions are substitutions are substitutions and substitutions are substitutions are substitutions and substitutions are substitutions and substitutions are substitutions and substitutions are substitutions are substitutions and substitutions are substitutions and substitutions are substitutions are substitutions and substitutions are substitutions and wer, an Indian woman or wife < Algonompare Massachusetts squa) |

Befry (skwb/ber/ā, ber/ n, pl.-ries, a

group shub of the eastern United States
int, insdible berries; deerberry.
This (skwb/fish/), n, pl. -fishjes or (colint, any one of several large, slender
common in rivers of the Pacific coast of
America.

Anerca, (skwök), v, n. – v.l. 1 to make a loud, wind; squall or screech hoarsely: Henself squawk when frightened. 2 to give out maint sound; creak or squeak harshy. Figurative; to complain loudly; give vent on the figurative; to complain loudly; give vent on the figurative; to complain loudly; give vent of the figuration of the figuratio

Outer harshly and loudly, with or as in survival harshly and loudly, with or as in survival survival survival survival survival a loud complaint; vigorous protest. 3 = and on a loud complaint; vigorous protest. 3 = and on survival loudly survival loudly

imitative]

loa (skwók-boks'), n, or squawk box,
4 a loudspeaker in a public-address
or intercon.

loa (skwók-ker), n, 1 a person or thing
or intermediate size,
or intermediate

(skworker), n. 1 a person or uning clarks. 2 a speaker of intermediate size, phonograph or tape recorder, designed to the frequencies in the middle range. a frequencies in the middle range. (Alwe), v.v. to cry out loudly: Hardly While House meeting over than the their started squawling about how the "playing with fire" (Time). [variant of

man, a white man living with an Indian

squaw, especially one who has more or less abandoned white customs (used in an unfriendly

squaw|root (skwô'rūt', -rút'), n. a fleshy, leafless plant related to the beechdrops, with yellowish flowers, growing as a parasite usually on oak roots. It is found in eastern North America.

squew winter, a brief period of prematurely cold weather early in autumn.

weather early in autumn.

squdge (skwu), v.t, v.i., squdged, squdgling, to
squish; squash, [imitative]
squdgly (skwu), v.j., squdgliler, squdglilest.
1 squishy; squashy: A pretty squdgy mass you
have underfoot at that (Punch), 2 Figurative: He
made haste to shake Joseph Bluett's squdgy
hand and escape (G. Warwick Deeping).

Squask (skwäk), v. v. v. l. 1 to make a short.

squeak (skwök), v., n. – v. 1 to make a short, sharp, shrill sound: A mouse squeaks. 2 Informal to get or pass (by or through) with difficulty: The Senate will block if even if it squeaks through the House (Wall Street Journal). 3 Slang. a to turn informer; squeal. b to confess.

-ν.t. t to cause to squeak. 2 to utter in a squeaking manner or with a squeaky voice: to

squeak out an apology.

— n. 1 a shert, sharp, shrill sound: We heard the squeak of the stairs. 2 informal, a chance to get by or through; chance of escape: a close squeak. The bill passed by a narrow squeak. [probably imitative. Compare Swedish sqväka to creak 1. equeak(inglib) sint acceptation.

croak.) — squeak/ingily, adv. squeakiev (skwä/ker), n. 1 a person or thing that squeaks. 2 Informal, a contest whose outcome is uncertain until the final moment or period: The game was a squeaker until the Yankees exploded for three runs in the eighth (New York Times).

squeakiy (skwō'kē), adj., squeaklier, squeakleest. 1 characterized by squeaking sounds; tending to squeak: a squeaky window. 2 squeaking; thin and shrill: a squeaky voice.— squeak'lly,

adv.—squeak'liness, n.
squeat (skw#l), v, n.—vi. 1 to make a long,
sharp, shrill cry; A pig squeats when it is hurt.
2 Slang, to inform on another, 3 Informat, Figura-

five to complain loudly; squawk,

— v.t. to utter sharply and shirtly: to squeal out a

—n. 1 a long, sharp cry, shrill scream or sound: the squeal of a pig. 2 Informat an act of informing against another. 3 Figurative an act of complaining loudly.

[probably imitative]

aquealler (skw8*fer), a. 1 a person or thing that aqueals. 2 the young of the grouse, partridge, quall, or pigeon. 3 a young pig. 4 Stang. an in-

squeamlish (skwe'mish), adj. 1 too proper, modest, or decent; easily shocked; prudish: a squeamish old maid. 2 excessively fastidious or punctilious, too particular, too scrupulous. Trilles magnified into importance by a squeamish conscience (Macaulay), syn: fussy. 3 slightly sick at one's atomach; nauseated; sickish: He turned squeamish at the sight of blood. 4 readily af-tected with nausea; easily turned sick or faint; queasy. [Middle English squaymish, variant of scoymous < Anglo-French escoymous disdainful shy; origin uncertain] — aqueam/Ishily, adv.

sny; ongin uncertain] — squeam'ishily; adv.
— squeam'ishiness; n.
squeaejgee (skwe'jā), n. v., -geed, -geeling, — n.
1 a tool consisting of a blade of rubber or
sponge and a handle, used for sweeping water
from wet docks; removing water from windows
after washing, or cleaning a sink: A small
squeegee or an automatic automobile windshield
winer will halp in the cleaning in the Scientific wiper will help in the cleaning job (Scientific American). 2 any one of various similar devices. 3 a device with a roller, as for pressing water from photographic prints.

— v.t. to sweep, scrape, or press with a

squeegee.
[perhaps < earlier squeege, variant of squeeze)
squeezialbilility (skwe'ze bli'e tō), n, the quality
or condition of being squeezable.
squeezialble (skwe'ze bel), adj. that can be
squeezed: squeezable bottles. — squeez'albly,

squeeze (skwēz), v., squeezed, squeeziling, n. -v1.1 to press hard, compress: to squeeze a sponge or a lemon. Don't squeeze the kitten, or sponge or a ternon. Don't squeeze the kitten, or you will hurt it. 2a to hug; embrace: She squeezed her child, syn: clasp, b to press (the hand) in friendship or affection, syn: clasp, 3 to torce by pressing; thrust or cause to pass forcibly: to squeeze oneself through a narrow opening. I can't squeeze another thing into my trunk. 4 to force out or extract by pressure; cause to coze or flow out by or as if by pressing; lo squeeze juice from a lemon. Lady Kew could squeeze out a tear over a good novel too (Thackeray). 5 to get by force, pressure, or effort; extort: The dictator squeezed money from the people. When it comes to squeezing a profit out

of you... (Dickens). 6 Informal, Figurative, to put pressure on or try to influence (a person or persons) to do something, especially to pay money: The blackmailer squeezed his victim for more The blackmailer squeazed his victim for more money. T Figurative, to burden or oppress: Heavy taxes squeezed the people. 8 to make a facsimile impression of 9 Bridge to compel (an opponent) to discard or unguard a winning card.—v.l. 1 to yield to pressure: Sponges squeeze easily. 2 to force a way: He squeezed through the crowd. 3 to press hard; exert pressure, especially with the head. To squeeze on the type. cially with the hand; to squeeze on the tube until some toothpaste comes out.

- n. 1 the act of squeezing; tight pressure: She gave her sister's arm a squeeze, 2 the state of being squeezed. Her squeeze was severe anough to make her get a loan. 3 a friendly or affectionate pressing: a squeeze of the hand. 4 a hug; close embrace. 5 a crush; crowd: It's a tight squeeze to get five people in that little car. 6 a small quantity or amount squeezed out. 7 an impression of an inscription, design, or the like, made by pressing a plastic substance around or over it. 8 Informal, Figurative. a situation from which escape is difficult, as when a retailer is caught between low prices and high costs: a cost-price squeeze. 9 Informal, Figurative. pressure used to extort a favor, influence, or money. 10 a squeeze play in baseball or bridge. 11 a shortage or the intense competition resulting from this: Top manufacturers in all categories are warning that there will be a squeeze on desirable merchandise ... this fall and winter (New York Times). 12 the act or state of forcing a short seller to pay a high price, as for securities. [apparently variant of dialectal squize, squis. and quease; all perhaps ultimately Old English

cw/san] - squeez'er, n.
squeeze bottle, a plastic bottle squeezed to
force out its contents in a spray or small quantity through a nozzle: Some cosmetics and lotions

are sold in squeeze bottles.
squeeze|box (skwēz'boks'), n. Informal, an ac-cordion: A German in lederhosen broke out the squeezebox and played "Lili Marlene" for hours (Listener).
squeeze cage, a cage having one or more walls

that can be moved by a crank from the outside, used to squeeze a wild, injured, or sick animal into a narrow space where it can be controlled and treated.

squeeze play, 1 Baseball, a play in which a run-ner on third base starts for home as soon as the pitcher is legally committed to pitch and the bat-ter bunts the ball away from the catcher, giving the runner a good chance to score. It is usually attempted with not more than one man out. 2 Bridge, a play or series of plays in which the holder of a card that may win a trick is compelled to discard it or to unguard another possible winner. 3 Figurative any pressure applied to force a result: The great Soviet squeeze play for Germany was developing according to plan

(Newsweek).

squegiger (skweg'er), n. Electronics. an oscillator in which squegging occurs. [probably < s(elf)-que(nching)g (oscillator) + -er!]

squegiging (skweg'ing), n. Electronics. a form of oscillation that builds up periodically to a certain point and then suddenly stops, usually due to blocking or resistance in the grid circuit.

squetch (skwelch), v. n. -v.t. 1 to cause to be silent; crush: to squelch an annoying child. She squelched him with a look of contempt. 2 to strike or press on with crushing force; put down:

atrike or press on with crushing force, put down; squash; suppress: to squelch a student demonstration or an evil rumor, syn: quell.

— v./, 1 to walk or tread heavily in mud, water, or

wet ground, or with water in the shoes, so as to make a splashing sound: ... drillers squelching through the mud back to their barges (London Times). syn: slosh. 2 to make the sound of one

doing so.

— n. 1 Informal. something that serves to squelch, such as a crushing retort or sharp com-mand. 2 a splashing sound made by walking in mud, water, or wet shoes.

mud, water, or wet snoes.

[apparently imitative] — squelch'er, n.

squelchiy (skwel'chō), adj. 1 soft and wet;
marshy: Down there in that squelchy river basin

Edward the Contessor was born (Manchester Guardian). 2 causing or characterized by squelching sounds: At each stamp his shoes had made a squelchy squeak (Westminster Gazotte).

squeiteague (skwě těg²), n, pl. -teague. 1 the

Pronunciation Key: hat, age, care, far; let, equal, term; it, īce; hot, open, order; all, aut; cup, put, rüle: child; long; thin; tuen; zh, measure; e represents a in about, e in taken, I in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.



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Standard Book Numbers: 395-09064-4 (de luxe edition); 395-09065-2 (plain edges); 395-09066-0 (thumb-indexed); 395-09070-9 (school edition)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 76-86995

Manufactured in the United States of America

Computer-composed by Inforonics, Inc. in Maynard, Massachusetts

in-growth (in'groth') n. 1. The act of growing inward.

2. Something that grows inward or within. in-gui-nal (Ing'gwo-nel) adj. Of, relating to, or located in the groin. [Latin inguinalis, from inguen (stem inguin-), groin. See engw- in Appendix.*] engw- in Appendix." In-gult Variant of engult. in-gult Variant of engult. in-gur- Variant of engult. in-gur-gi-tate (in-gur-jo-tāt') tr.v. -tated. -tating. -tates. To swallow greedily or in excessive amounts; to swill; gorge. [Latin ingurgitize: in-, in + gurges (stem gurgit-), whirhpool, abyss (see gwere-2 in Appendix*).] —in-gur-gi-ta*tion n. in-hab-it (in-hāb-'it) v. -ted. -ting. -its. -tr. To reside in. —intr. Archaic. To dwell. [Middle English enhabiten, from Old French enhabiter, from Latin inhabitare: in-, in + habitare. to dwell, frequentative of habere (past participle habitus), to have, possess (see ghabh- in Appendix*),] —in-hab'it-a-bil'i-ty nave, possess (see gnan-in Appendix), ——in-hab'i-ta-ble adj, —in-hab'i-ta-in-bab'i-ta-in-bab'i-ta-in-bab'i-ta-in-bab'i-ta-in-bab'i-tan-sè n., pl. cies. Occupancy, in-hab-i-tant (in-hāb's-tant) n. A permanent resident, in-hab-i-tad (in-hāb's-tald) adj. Having inhabitants; populated, in-ha-lant (in-hā'lant) adj. Used in or for inhaling. —n. Something that is inhaled, as a medicine.

in-ha-la-tion (in'ha-la'shan) n. The act or instance of inhaling.

in-ha-la-tor (in'ha-la'(tar) n. A device that produces a vapor to
case breathing or to medicate by inspiration. ease oreatming or to medicate by inspiration.

in-hale (in-hāl') v. -haled, -haling, -hales. —tr. To draw in by breathing. —intr. To breathe in. [Latin inhālāre: in-, in + hālāre, to breathe (see halitosis).]

in-hal-er (in-hāl'sr) n, 1, One that inhales. 2. An inhalator, 3. A respirator in-har-mon-ic (in/har-mon/ik) adj. Also in-har-mon-i-cal (-i-kəl). Not harmonic; discordant. Said of sounds. In-har-mo-ni-ous (in'här-mo'ne-os) adj. 1. Not in harmony; discordant. Said of sounds. 2. Not in accord or agreement. —in'har-mo'ni-ous-ly adv. —in'har-mo'ni-ous-ness n. in-haul (in-hôl') n_a Also in-haul-er (-hô'ler). Nautical, Λ rope used to draw in a ship's sail. inhere (in-hir') intr.v. -hored. -hering, -heres. To be inherent or innate. [Latin inhaerēre: in-, in + haerēre, to stick, temain fixed (see ghais- in Appendix*).] —in-her'ence (-hir'ans, -hēr'ans), in-her'ence vn. in-her'ence). Existing as an essential constituent or characteristic; intrinsic. [Latin inhaerēns, present participle of inharders, internal, —in-her ent-ly adv. in-her it (in-her'it) v. -ited, -iting, -its. —tr. 1. To come into possession of; possess, 2. To receive (property) from an ancestor or another person by legal succession or will. 3, Biology, To receive (a character or characteristic) genetically from an ancestor. —intr. To succeed as an heir; take possession of an in-heritance. [Middle English enheriten, from Old French en-heriter, from Late Latin inhereditare; in- (intensive) + hereditare, to inherit, from heres (stem hered-), heir (see ghe- in Appendix 9.] — In-her't-ter (-0-tor) n.——in-her't-trik (-0-triks) n.

Appendix 9.] — In-her't-ter (-0-tor) n.—in-her't-trik (-0-triks) n.

In-her't-t-a-bel (n-her'c-t-a-bel) add. 1. Capable of inheriting:

having the right to inherit. 2. Capable of being inherited,

in-her't-t-tance (in-her'o-tons) n. 1. The act of inheriting.

2. That which is inherited or to be inherited; legacy; bequest,

2. That which is inherited or to be inherited; legacy; bequest,

the control inheritement of the control inheri 3. Anything regarded as a heritage: the cultural inheritance of Rome. 4. Biology. a. The process of genetic transmission of characters or characteristics. b. The configuration of characters or characteristics so inherited. inheritance tax. A tax on inherited property. Also called in-hib-it (in-hib'it) tr.v. -ited, -iting. -its. 1. To restrain or hold back; prevent. 2. To prohibit; forbid. —See Synonyms at restrain. (Middle English inhibiten, from Latin inhibère (past participle inhibitus), to restrain, hold in : in-, in + habère, to have, hold (see ghabh- in Appendix*).] —in-hib'it-a-bie adj.—in-hib'it-a-bie adj.—in-hi in-hi-bi-tion (In'hi-bish'an, in'i-) n. 1. The act of inhibiting or the state of being inhibited. 2. a. Psychology. Restraint of a behavioral process or the condition inducing such restraint. b. Psychoanalysts. The process by which the superego prevents conscious expression of an instinct. in-hib-i-tor (in-hib'o-tor) n. 1. A substance used to retard or halt an undesirable reaction, as rusting. 2. One that inhibits. halt an undestrable reaction, as rusting. 2. One that inhibits. in-hos-pi-ta-ble (In-hos-pi-ta-bel (In-hos-pi-ta-bel) adj. 1. Displaying no hospitality; unfriendly, 2. Not affording shelter or sustenance; barren. —in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness n. —in-hos'pi-ta-bly adv. —in-hos'pi-ta-l'i-ty (-tāl'a-tē) n. in-house (In'hous') adj. Being or coming from within an organization: an in-house editor, not a free-lancer. in-hu-man (In-hyōō-man) adj. 1. Not human. 2. Not possessing desirable human qualities; lacking kindness or pity; barbarous; brutal. 3. Not of ordinary human form; monstrous. —See Synonyms at cruel. [Latin inhimanus: in-, not + humanus, Human.]—in-hu-man-ly adv. —in-hu-mannes n. in-hu-mane (In'hyōō-man') adj. Not humane; lacking in pity or compassion. —in-hu-mana'-tē) n., pl. -ties. 1. Lack of pity or compassion. 2. An inhuman or cruel act. compassion. 2. An inhuman or cruel act.

compassion. 2. An influmnan or cruet act. in-hu-ma-tion (in-hyōo-mā'shon) n. Burial; interment. in-hume (in-hyōom') tr.v. -humed. -huming. -humes. To place in a grave; bury; inter. [Latin inhumāre: in-, in + humus, earth, ground (see dhehem in Appendix*).] —in-hum'er n.

in-im-i-cal (in-im'i-kal) adi. 1. Not conducive; harmful; ad-

in-im-i-ta-ble (in-im'i-ta-bəl) adj. Delying imitalin in-iq-ul-tous (i-nik'wə-təs) adj. Delying imitalin in-iq-ul-tous (i-nik'wə-təs) adj. Of the nature of in-iq-ul-tous (i-nik'wə-təs) adv. Of the nature of in-iq-ul-tous in-iq-ul-to-i unique. — in-iqui-tous (f-nik'wo-tos) add. Of the nature of wicked; sinful. — in-iq'ui-tous-ly adv. — in-iq'ui-tous-ly adv. — in-iq'ui-tous in-iqui-ty (f-nik'wo-to) n. pl. -ties. 1. Moral turpius wickedness: "the human mind, since the fall, was ons (miquity" (Fielding). 2. A grossy immoral sink of iniquity" (Fielding). 2. A grossy immoral sink of iniquity. (Fielding). 3. A grossy immoral sink sink o) inquisite, from Old French, from Call from Iniquas, unjust: in-, not + aequus, liven Lalini-itial (I-nish'al) adj. Abbr. init. 1. Occurring beginning; incipient. 2. Denoting the first letter of word.—n. Abbr. init. 1. Often plural. The first letter of a person's name or names, used as a bortened suffer identification. 2. The first letter of a word. 3. Alinihio decorated letter set at the beginning of a chambio decorated letter set at the beginning of a chambio decorated. reals for will real refers to will refer the pt. sifects the pt. saffication of real red as read as carded as carded as carded as carded as carded as carded as as car for identification. 2. The state has a word 3. A highly decorated letter set at the beginning of a children of a c highly decorated into the like of a book. —U.V. initialed the highly decorated with the highly d Also chiefly British tielled, stelling, To mark of a own initial or initials. [Latin initials, from initials, See at-1 in Appendix.*] —in-1 tial-ty adv. own initial of the control of the co —in-j'tial-by adv. ins 'plot' in the condition of the condi admitted to an organization or office or to knowle admitted to an organization of other or to knowledge in-i-ti-a-tive (i-alsh'ē-ɔ-tiv, -ō'ā-tiv, -nish'a-tiv) n. 1. The ability, or instinct to begin or to follow through with ability, or instinct to begin or to monow through with task; enterprise and determination. 2. The first step opening move; active role; take the initiative.

The power or right to introduce a new legislative and procedure by which citizens one. b. The right and procedure by which citizens can proceed by petition and ensure its submission to the electors. one's own initiative. Spontaneously or on one's ometivated; without instruction or coercion. notivated; without instruction or coercion. — and opertaining to initiation. 2. Used to initiate; initiates l'ti-a-tive-ly adv. in j-ti-a-to-ry (1-nish'ē-o-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) adj. 1. Introdus itial 2. Used to initiate; initiative. inj. injection. inj. injection.
in-ject (in-jekt') tr.v. -jected. -jecting. -jects. 1, a.76 drive (a fluid) into. b. Medicine. To introduce (a fluid) skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscle, blood vessels in district between the states of cavity. 2. To introduce (a comment or new element). versation or consideration; inject a note of human negotiations. 3. To place into an orbit, trajectory. [Latin inicere, injicere (past participle injectus), to the in : in-, in + jacere, to throw (see ye in Appendix in: in-, in + jacere. to throw (see ye- in Appendix) jec' tor (-jek'tor) n.

in-jec-tion (In-jek'shan) n. Abbr. inj. 1. The act of the second second in ju-di-cious (In'joo-dish'as) adj. Lacking judament inj. di-cious (In'joo-dish'as) adj. Lacking judament inj. di-cious (In'joo-dish'as) adj. Lacking judament inj. din'jundicious-ly adv. — In'jundicious-ness n.

In-jun (In'jan) n. Nonstandard. An American [Facetious respelling of Indian.]

In-junc-tion (In-jüngk'shan) n. 1. The act of enjointed which is enjoined; a command, directive, or order, court order enjoining or prohibiting a party from course of action. [Late Latin injunctio, from Latin (nast particiole injunction), to enjoin: in-, in + junction decoration to decoration to stability. In termented in a. 1, stream or A narrow course of action. [Late Latin injunctio, from Late (past participle injunctus), to enjoin in., in + jures, (see yeug- in Appendix*).]—in-junc tive adi, in-junc (In'joc) tr.v., jured, -juring, -jurea. 1. To cathe damage to; hurt. 2. To commit an injustice or offens wound; wrong. [Back-formation from INJUNT.]

Synonyms: injunc, harm, hurt, damage, impair, wound. These verbs refer to acts causing loss in surface wound. These verbs refer to acts causing loss in surface to acts that adversely affect health, appearance to cats that adversely affect health, appearance for that do injustice according to law Armental Committee of the cather and the cat A flarrow or drainag is or dra reputation or that do injustice according to law things, it implies an act that lowers value. Ham and minimizable to the control of the contr principally to what causes physical or mental distributions or diminishes the worth of inanimate objects things or diminishes the worth of inanimate oblects usually implies injury to reputation or status of a decreases the value of property. Impair refers to the steep of the strong of the sons.
In-ju-ri-ous (In-joor'e-as) adj. 1. Harmful or damaging rious. 2. Slanderous; libelous.
In-ju-ry (In'jo-rê) n., pl. -ries.
property, reputation, or thing. 2. A specific damage of a leg injury. 3. Injustice. 4. Law. Any wrong or caused by the wrongful act of another, caused by the wrongful act of another.

See Synonyms at injustice. [Middle English accounted to the property of the property d Austria and I th thin Path/th

a or conditio

ă pat/ă pay/âr care/ä father/b bib/ch church/d decd/č pet/ĉ be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/I pit/i pie/lr pier/j judec/h needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ò pot/ō toe/ò paw, for/oi noise/ou out/oo took/oo boot/p nop/r roar/s sauce/sh

minor quarrel; bicker. See Synonyms at argue. —n. A trivial quarrel. Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish dialectal squabbel, to quarrel (mitative).] —squeb'hler n. squab-by (skwôb'e) adj. -bier. blest. Short and fat; squat. squad (skwôd) n. 1. A small group of persons organized for a specific purpose. 2. Military. The smallest unit of personnel, frequently designated as a line of rank in formation. 3. An athletic team. —tr.v. squaddd, squadding, squads. 1. To form into a squad or squads. 2. To inssign to a squad. [Old French esquadtrle, from Old Spanish escuadra, "square," "square formation (of troops)," from escuadrar, to square, form a squad, from Vulgar Latin exquadrare (unattested): ex- (intensive) + Latin quadrare, to make square, from quadrus, a square (see kwestwer- in Appendix*).]

sive) + Latin quadrâre, to make square, from quadrus, a square (see kwetwer- in Appendix*).]

squad ear. A police patrol car connected by radiotelephone with headquarters. Also called "cruiser," "prowl car," squad-ron (skwöd'ron) n. Abbr. sq. 1. A group of naval vessels constituting two or more divisions of a fleet. 2. An armored cavalry unit consisting of two to four troops, a headquarters, and certain auxiliary units. 3. U.S. Air Force. The basic tactical unit, subordinate to a group and consisting of two or more flights. 4. Any organized multitude; a legion: "squadrons of flies like particles of dust danced up and down" (T.E. Lawrence). Jues the purities of aust annea up and aown (1.15. Lawrence).

—It. P. squadroned, -ronling, -rons. To form into a squadron or squadrons. [Italian squadrone, "square formation (of troops)," from squadra, squad, "square," from Old Italian, from squadrare, to square, from Vulgar Latin exquadrare (unattered).

squaetare, to square, from Yulgar Latin exquadrare (unattested). See squad.]

squa-lene (skwā'lēn') n. A natural unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₅₀, found in human sebum and other fatty deposits, that is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of cholesterol and is used in biochemical research. [New Latin Squalus, genus of sharks (because squalene is found in the liver oil of sharks), from Estin squalus, a sea lish (see sheats, in An-

genus of sharks (because squalene is found in the liver oil of sharks), from Latin squalus, a sea fish (see skwalo- in Appendix*) + -ene.]
squal-id (skwöl'id) adj. 1. Having a dirty or wretched appearance. 2. Morally repulsive; sordid. —See Synonyms at dirty. [Latin squalidus, from squalize, to be filthy, from squalust, scabby, filthy.] —squal'id-ly adv. —squal-id-ty (skwö-lid'a-tō), squal'id-ness n. squali- (skwö-lid'a-tō), squal'id-ness n. squalling, squalla. To scream or cry harshiy and loudly. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse skwala, to squallal.] —squall'er n.

squall. | —squall'er n. squall'er n. squall'er n. squall' (skwôl) n. 1. A brief, sudden, and violent windstorm, often accompanied by rain or snow. 2. Informal. A disturbance or commotion. —intr.v. squalled, squalling, squalls. To blow strongly for a brief period; blow a squall. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish and Norwegian skval, splash,

akin to Old Norse skyala, squalt. I squall line. A zone of squals and other violent changes in weather that marks the replacement of a warm air current by

cold air.

squall-y (skwôl'ë) adi. -ier. -iest. 1. Characterized by squalls; stormy; gusty. 2. Informal. Marked by disturbance or trouble. squal-or (skwôl'er) n. The state or quality of being squalid; filth and misery. [Latin, from squalier, to be filthy. See squalid; filth squa-ma (skwâl'mo) n., pl. -mae (-më). 1. A scale or scalelike structure. 2. A thin plate of bone. [Latin squamat, scale.] -squa'mato' (-māt') adi.

squa-matom (skwal'n'shan) n. 1. The condition of being scaly. 2. An arrangement of scales, as on a fish.

Squa-mish. Variant of Suquamish.

squa-mo-sal (skwa-mô'ssl) adi. Of or pertaining to the squas-

squa-mo-sal (skwo-mo'ssl) adj. Of or pertaining to the squa-mous area of the temporal bone. —n. A squamosal bone. [From Latin squamosus, squamous.]

[From Latin squamosus, SQUAMOUS.]
sque-mous (skwā'məs) adļ. Also sque-mose (-mōs'). 1. Covered with or formed of scales; scaly. 2. Resembling a scale or scales; scalelike. [Latin squamosus, from squama, scale, SQUAMA.] —squa'mous-ly adv. —squa'mous-ness n. squam-us-lose (skwām'yə-lōs') adļ. Having or consisting of minute scales; minutely scale, [From New Latin squamula, diminutive of Latin squama, scale, sQUAMA.] squan-der (skwōn'dər) tr.y. —dered, dering, ders. 1. To spend wastefully or extravagantly, dissipate. 2. Obsolete. To scatter.—n. Extravagant expenditure; prodigality. [Origin unknown.] —squan'der-or th. —squan'der-ing-ly adv. square (skwār) n. Abbr. sq. 1. A rectangle having four equal sides. 2. Anything characterized by this form. 3. A T-shaped or L-shaped instrument for drawing or testing right angles.

or L-shaped instrument for drawing or testing right ang 4. The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself.
5. Any of the quadrilateral spaces dividing a checkerboard.
6. a. An open, often quadrilateral area at the intersection of two 6. a. An open, often quadrilateral area at the intersection of two or more streets. b. A rectangular space enclosed by streets and occupied by buildings; a block. 7. Slang. One characterized by rigid conventionality or lack of sophistication. —on the square. 1. At right angles. 2. Honestly and openly. —out of square. Not at a precise right angle. —adj. squarer, squarest. Abbr. sq. 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. a. Expressed in units measuring area; square feet. b. Having a specified length in each of two equal dimensions. 4. Set at right angles to the mast and keet, as the yards of a square right angle by the control of two equal dimensions. a square house. b. Characterized by blocklike solidity or sturdiness. 6. Honest; direct: a square answer. 7. Just; equitable: a square deal. 8. Paid-up; settled. 9. Golf. Even; tied. 10. Slang.

desired plane, straight line, or right angle. 3. To test by com. desired plane, straight line, or right angle. 3. To test by comparison. 4. To bring into conformity or agreement. 8, comparison. 4. To bring into conformity or agreement. 8, To set balance; settle: square a debt. 7. Golf. To even the score of: tie balance; settle: square a debt. 7. Golf. To even the score of: tie find a square equal in area to (the area of a given figure). The conformity of the second power. 8. To mint. 1. To be at right angles. 2. To agree or conform; balance.—square away. 1. To square the yards of a sailing vessel ance.—square up. To settle or adjust, as a debt.—adv. 1. At right angles. 2. In a square shape. 3. Solidly. 4. Directly straight. 5. In an honest manner; straightforwardly. English, from Old Prench esquare, from Vulgar Latin exquadra (unattested), from exquadrare (unattested), to square: Latin exquadra (intensive) + quadrare, to square, from quadrar, a square (see (unattested), from exquarare common to square: Latin ex-(intensive) + quadrare, to square, from quadrus, a square (so, kwetwer- in Appendix*)] — square ly adv. — square ness h.

square r. A written symbol, bracket (sec) square bracket. A written symbol, bracket (sec) square dance, 1. A dance in which sets of four couples form squares, 2. Any of various similar group dances of English rural origin.

square-dance (skwår'dåns') intr.v. -danced, -dancing, -dances

square-dance (skwar'dans') mir.v. dancad, -dancing, -dances. To perform a square dance.

square knot. A common double knot with the loose ends parallel to the standing parts. Also called "reef knot," square measure. A system of units used in measuring area, square rig. A sailing-ship rig with sails of rectangular cut set approximately at right angles to the keel line from horizontal yards. -square-rigged (skwar'rig'ər) n. A square-rigged vessel, square-rig-ger (skwar'rig'ər) n. A square-rigged vessel, square-root. A divisor of a quantity that when squared gives the quantity.

the quantity.
square sail. A four-sided sail bent to a yard set athwart the

mast.

aquar-rose (skwār'ōs', skwō-rōs') adi.

1. Biology. Having rough or spreading scalelike processes.

2. Botany. Spreading or recurved at the tip: squarrose bracts. [Latin squarrōsus, alteration (influenced by Latin squarna, scale) of escharōsus (unattested), scabby, from Greek eskhara, hearth, scab, scak, scak, squash' (skwōsh, skwōsh) n.

1. Any of various plants of the genus Cucarbita, having fleshy edible fruit with a hard rind.

2. The fruit of such a plant, used as a vegetable. [Short for isquouersquash, from Mussachuset askōōtasquash: askōt(unidentified root) + Proto-Algonquian askw-, plant + ash, isquamate olurni ending.]

inanimate plural ending.]

squash² (skwösh, skwösh) r. squashed, squashing, squashes.

—ir. 1. To beat, squeeze, or flatten to a pulp; crush. 2. To put down or suppress; quash. 3. To sience (a person), as with crushing words.

—itr. 1. To be crushed or flattened. 2. To down or supply words.—intr. 1. To be crushed or flattened. 2. To move with a squelching sound.—n. 1. The impact or sound of water.

2. The sound of water.

down or suppress; quash. 3. To silence (a person), as with crushing words. —intr. 1. To be crushed or flattened. 2. To move with a squetching sound. —n. 1. The impact or sound of a soft body dropping against a surface. 2. The sound of water being squeezed out, as from spongy ground or wet shoes. 3. A crush; press. Said of persons. 4. Chiefly British. A citrus-base soft drink. 5. s. A game played in a walled court with a racket and a hard rubber ball. Also called "squash rackets." b. A similar game played with an inflated rubber ball. In this sense, also called "squash tennis." —adv. With a squashing sound. [Old French esquasser, from Vulgar Latin exquassare (unattested), "to break to pieces?": Latin ex- (intensive) + quastare, frequentative of quatere, to shake, beat, shatter (see kwet-in Appendix?).] —squash'er n. squash bug. A blackish North American insect, Anasa tristic, that is destructive to squash, pumpkins, and other crops. squash-y (skwösh'ē, skwösh'ē) add. -ier, -leet. 1. Easily squashed. 2. Overripe and soft; pulpy. 3. Boggy; squishy—squasifeliam. 3. To occupy a given piece of public land in order to acquire tifle to it. —tr. 1. To put (oneself) in a crouching posture. 2. To occupy as a squatter. —add, squatter, squattest. 1. Scated in a squatting position. 2. Short and thick; low test. 1. Scated in a squatting position. 2. Short and thick; low and broad. — n. 4. A squatting or crouching. b. The lair of a hare, form. 3. The land occupied by a squatter. [Middle English squater, to crush, flatten, hence to squat, from Old French esquatir exports of the square (intensive) + quatir, catir, to press flat, from from Latin ex- (intensive) + quatir, catir, to press flat, from from Latin ex- (intensive) + quatir, catir, to press flat, from square (skwöl'ar) n. 1. One who settles on unoccupied land without legal claim. 2. One who occupies a piece of public land without legal claim. 2. One who occupies a piece of public land without legal claim. 2. One who occupies a piece of public land without legal claim. 2.

squaw-fish (skw6/fish') n. pl. squawfish or fishes. Any of several large freshwater fishes of the genus Ptychocheilus, of western North America. squawk (skwők) r. squawked, squawking, squawks.

1. To utter a harsh scream; screech. 2. To make a loud or angry
protest. —tr. To utter with or as if with a squawk.
loud screech; squall. 2. A loud or insistent protest.

[Perhaps]

blend of squall and squark.]—squawk or n. squaw man. A frontiersman having an Indian wife.



squash1 Cucurbita pepo Crookneck squash



souinch In the cathedral at Oxford, England

NEW COLLEGE EDITION



THE AMERICAN HERITAGE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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395-09066-0 (standard edition; thumb-indexed); 395-09070-9 (school edition);
0-395-20359-7 (new college edition; plain edges);
0-395-20360-0 (new college edition; thumb-indexed)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 76-86995

Manufactured in the United States of America

Computer-composed by Inforonics, Inc. in Maynard, Massachusetts



In-grow-ing (In'gro'ing) adj. Growing inward or into something.

tning.

In-grown (in'gron') adi. 1. Grown abnormally into the flesh: an Ingrown toenail. 2. Grown within; innate: an Ingrown habit.

In-growth (in'groth') n. 1. The act of growing inward.

2. Something that grows inward or within.

In-growth (ingroth) n. 1. The act of growing inward.

2. Something that grows inward or within.

In-gui-nel (Ingreve-nel) adi. Ol, relating to, or located in the
groin. [Latin inguinalis, from inguen (stem inguin-), groin. See
engw- in Appendix.*]

In-guif. Variant of engult.

In-gurgi-tate (In-gur'je-tat') 1r.v. -tated, -teting, -tates. To
swallow greedily or in excessive amounts; to swill; gorge.

[Latin inguirgiare: In-, in + gurges (stem gurgit-), whirlpool,
abyss (see gwers-* in Appendix*).] —In-gur'gi-tat'ston n.

In-hab-It (In-hab'tl) v. -ted. -titing, -ta. — Ir. To reside in.

—intr. Archaic. To dwell. [Middle English enhabiten, from
Old French enhabiter, from Latin inhabitare: In-, in + habitare,
to dwell, frequentative of haber (past participle habitus), to
have: possess (see ghabh. in Appendix*).] —In-hab't-a-bit nel

In-hab-I-tan-cy (In-hab's-ton-se) n., pl. -cles. Occupancy.

In-hab-I-tent (In-hab's-ton) n. A permanent resident.

In-hab-I-tent (In-hab's-ton) n. A permanent resident.

In-hab-I-tent (In-hab's-ton) n. Having inhabitants; populated.

In-ha-lent (In-hab's-ton) add. Used in or for inhaling. —n. Something that is inhaled, as a medicine.

In-ha-les-ton (In'ha-la'shan) n. The act or instance of inhaling.

inha-la-tion (In'ha-lâ'shan) n. The act or instance of inhaling. In-ha-la-tion (In'ha-lâ'shan) n. The act or instance of inhaling. In-ha-la-tor (In'ha-lâ'sr) n. A device that produces a vapor to ease breathing or to medicate by inspiration.

In-hale (In-hâ') v. -haled, -haling, -hales. —tr. To draw in by breathing. —intr. To breathe in. [Latin thhâlâre: in-, in + hâlâre, to breathe (see halkosis).]

hālāre, to breathe (see halitosis).]
In-hai-er (în-hā'lor) n. 1. One that inhales. 2. An inhalator.
3. A respirator.
in-har-mon-le (în'hār-mōn'ik) adj. Also in-har-mon-le-cal (-l-kəl).
Not harmonie; discordant. Said of sounds.
in-har-mo-ni-ous (în'hār-mō'nō-as) adj. 1. Not in harmony;
discordant. Said of sounds. 2. Not in accord or agreement.
-in'har-mo'ni-ous-ly ady. —in'har-mo'ni-ous-ness n.
In-haul (în-hōl') in., Also In-haul-er (-hō'lor). Nautical. A rope used to draw in a ship's sail.
In-hare (în-hōl') in., -hared, -hering, -heres. To be inherent or

In-haul (In-hôl') n. Also In-haul-er (-hô'lor). Nautical. A rope used to draw in a ship's sail.

In-here (In-hir') Int.v.-hered, hering, heres. To be inherent or innate. [Latin Inhaerere: In-, in + haerere, to stick, remain fixed (see ghals- in Appendix*).] —in-her'ence (-hir'ans, -hēr'ans), In-her'ence v. In-her'ence (-hir'ans, -hēr'ans), In-her'ence v. In-her'ence (-hir'ans, -hēr'ans), In-her'ence v. In-he

compassion. 2. An immuman or cruci act.
in-hu-ma-tion (in/hyōo-mā'shən) n. Burial; interment.
in-hume (in-hyōōm') tr.v. -humed. -huming. -humes. To place
in a grave; bury; inter. [Latin tuhumāre: in-, in + humus,
earth, ground (see dhpbern in Appendix').] —in-hum'er n.
In-im-i-cal (in-im'i-kal) adj. 1. Not conducive; harmful; ad-

verse: habits inimical to good health. 2. Unfriendly antagonistic: "a voice apparently cold and inimical health antagonistic: "a voice apparently cold and inimical health and h

task; enterprise and determination. 2. The first step of reflections and the property of the power of the pow

one's own initiative. Spontaneously or on one's well a motivated; without instruction or coercion. —adi. I diperate the pertaining to initiation. 2. Used to initiate; initiative. Initiative-ly-lade. Initiative-lade. Initiative-lade. Initiative-lade. Initiative-lade.

sons.

in-jurt-ous (In-jdorfe-os) add. 1. Harmful of damage rious. 2. Slanderous; libelous. In-jurty (In'jo-rè) n. pl. ries. 1. Damage of of to a brid property, reputation, or thing. 2. A specific damage of a regiment of another person or to his property, reputation, or riet has caused by the wrongful act of another. 8. Obsolete. A caused by the wrongful act of another. 8. Obsolete. See Synonyms at injustice. [Middle English thurse.] Norman French, from Latin Injuria, injustice, wrong.

sink of iniquity" (Fielding). 2. A grossly immoral act [Middle English iniquite, from Old French, from Lain from biquus, unjust : in-, not + acquist just, gould in-i-tial (i-nish'al) adi. Abbr. Init. 1. Occurring at 1-beginning; incipient. 2. Denoting the first letter or initial word.—n. Abbr. Init. 1. Often plural. The first letter of an of a person's name or names, used as a shortened signaling of a person's name or names, used as a shortened signaling for identification. 2. The first letter of a word. 3. A lait, highly decorated letter set at the beginning of a chapter paragraph, or the like of a book.—ir. v. Initialed, the lait own initial or initials. [Latin initialls, from initials, and own initial or initials. [Latin initialls, from initials, see al-1 in Appendix.*] —initial-tial-time initials. See al-1 in Appendix.*] —initial-tial-time initials. (I-nish'e-lat') tr.v. assed, using, uses. 1. To be used in the common of the like; instruct; guide. 3. To admit into members as with ceremonies or ritual.—See Synonyms at beas. (I-nish'e-lt) Initiated.—n. (I-nish'e-lt) 1. One who have beginning. See Initial.]—initial-tor (-la'tor) n. initial-tor (-lash'e-l'shon) n. 1. An initialing or bein hated: a rudimentary exposure; instruction. 2. A correspondent of the order of the latest of the order of the

wrongful: im., not + in Appendix*).]

18.*1(4) m. 1. The fact, p. instice. 2. A specific us from Old French, from its most property of the pro

illing.

Silval. 1987. 1981. 1. Of or tained or smeared with any of various mushroot that dissolve into a data sint of aniese.

It is dissolve into a data sint of aniese.

It is a data in the provided with a patter and add. 11. Of, pertain of a land mass. 2. Oper of a country, region, or stroyard. or into the interior a country, region, or stroyard. or into the interior a country, region, or stroyard. An agricultural is between the Cases us comprising portions of the construction of the country. Any relative by indicates parental, fillal, or extample, father-in-last in 187 fr. in laid, layir sy, or the like) into a toma of the country of the like into a toma of the country of the like into a toma of the country of the like into a toma of the country of the like into a toma of the country of the like into a toma of the country of the like into a toma of the country of the like into a laying a harrow passage of the country of the like in the lating of the country of the like in the lating of the country of the lating of the

If sudience into the mi [Taken from the pas [T

hin path/th this, bathe 10 Fr. leu, Ger. schön/ii

minor quarrel; bicker. See Synonyms at argue. —n. A trivial quarrel. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish dialoctal squabbel, to quarrel (imitative).] —squab-by (skwoh'e) adj. bler, blest. Short and fat; squat. squab-by (skwoh'e) adj. bler, blest. Short and fat; squat. squad (skwoh) n. 1 A small group of persons organized for a specific purpose. 2. Military. The smallest unit of personnel, frequently designated as a line or rank in formation. 3. An athletic team. —ir. v. squadded, squadding, squads. 1. To form into a squad or squads. 2. To assign to a squad. [Old French erquad fre, from Old Spanish ercuadra, "square, "square formation (of troops)," from escuadrar, to square, form a squad, from Vulgar Latin exquadrire (unattested): ex- (intensive) + Latin quadrire, to make square, from quadrix, a square (see kwetwer- in Appendix").] squad from (swodfron) n. Abb. sq. 1. A group of naval vessels constituting two or more divisions of a liest. 2. An armored cavalby unit consisting of two to four troops, a headquarters, and certain auxiliary units. 3. U.S. Air Forer. The basic tactical unit, subordinate to a group and consisting of two or more flieshs: 4. Any organized multides a legion. "Farence for more flieshs: 4. Any organized multides a legion."

and certain auxiliary units. 3. U.S. Air Force. The basic tactical unit, subordinate to a group and consisting of two or more flights. 4. Any organized multitude, a legion: "squadrons of flies like particles of dust danced up and down" (T.H. Lawrence)—Ir.y. squadrons, esoning, roos. To form into a squadron or squadrons, [Italian squadrone, "square formation (of troops)," from squadra, squad, "square," from Old Italian, from squadrare, to square, from Vulgar Latin exquadrare (unattested). See squad.]

asqua-lense (skwā'lēn') n. A natural unsaturated aliphatic hydro-carbon, C₂₀H₅₀, found in human sebum and other fatty de-posits, that is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of cholesterol and is used in biochemical research. [New Latin Squalus, genus of sharks (because squalene is found in the liver oil of sharks), from Latin squalus, a sea fish (see skwalo- in Ap-

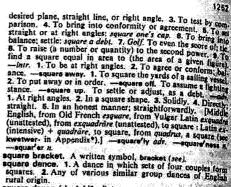
snarks), from Latin squalus, a sea lish (see skwalo- in Appendix") + EMB,]
squal-id (skwbl'id) adj. 1. Having a dirty or wretched appearance. 2. Morally repulsive; sordid. —See Synonyms at dirty. [Latin squalidus, from squalière, to be filthy, from squalus, scabby, filthy.] —squal'id-iy adv. —squa-lid'ty (skwb-lid'e-të), squal'id-ness n.

(skwo-larg-tc), squar to-ness n. squaril (skwol) n. A loud, harsh outery. —intr. e. squalied, squaling, squalis, To scream or cry harshly and loudly, [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse skvala, to

[Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse skraja, to SQUEAL,]—gaquill'er n.
squall' (skwöl) n. 1. A brief, sudden, and violent windstorm, often accompanied by rain or snow. 2. Informal. A disturbance or commotion.—Int.r. squalled, squalling, squalls. To blow strongly for a brief period; blow a squall. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish and Norwegian skwil, splash, akin to Old Norse skwila, squall.]
squall line. A zone of squalls and other violent changes in weather that marks the replacement of a warm air current by cold air.

weather that marks the replacement of a warm air current by cold air, aquality (skwôl'ē) adj. -ier. -iest. 1. Characterized by squalls; squality (skwôl'ē) adj. -ier. -iest. 1. Characterized by squalls; stormy; gusty. 2. Informal. Marked by disturbance or trouble, squal-or (skwôl'or) n. The state or quality of being squalid; filth and misery. [Latin, from squality of being squalid; filth and misery. [Latin, from squality of being squalid; squa-ma (skwâ'ma) n. pl. -mee (-mi²). 1. A scale or scalelike structure. 2. A thin plate of bone. [Latin squāmat, scale.] —squa'mate (-māt') adj. squa-maten (skwa-māt'shan) n. 1. The condition of being scaly. 2. An arrangement of scales, as on a fish. Squa-mish. Variant of Suquamish. Squa-mish. Variant of Suquamish. Squa-mous (skwa-mōt'ss) adj. Of or pertaining to the squamous area of the temporal bone. —n. A squamosal bone. [From Latin squāmōtus, squamous (skwā-mas) adj. Also squa-mous (-mōt'). 1. Covered with or formed of scales; scaly. 2. Resembling a scale or scales; scalelike. [Latin squāmōtus, from squāma, scale or scales; scalelike. [Latin squāmōtus, from squāma, scale, squam-u-lose (skwām'ya-lōs') adj. Having or consisting of minute scales; minutely scale. [From New Latin squāmida, diminutive of Latin squāma, scale, squam-dars 1. To spend

squam-i-lose (skwām'yə-lōs') adı. Having or consisting of minute scales; minutely scaly. [From New Latin squāmula, diminutive of Latin squāma, scale, squam-ing, dera. 1. To spend squam-der (skwòm'do) 1r.v. derad, dering, dera. 1. To spend wastefully or extravagantly; dissipate. 2. Obsolete. To scatter,—n. Extravagant expenditure: prodigality. [Origin unknown.]—squam'der-er n.—squam'der-ing-ly adv. square (skwār) n. Abbr. sq. 1. A rectangle having four cqual sides. 2. Anything characterized by this form. 3. A T-shaped or L-shaped instrument for drawing or testing right angles. 4. The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. 5. Any of the quadrilateral spaces dividing a checkerboard. 6. a. An open often quadrilateral area at the intersection of two or more streets. b. A rectangular space enclosed by streets and occupied by buildings; a block. 7. Slang. One characterized by rigid conventionality or lack of sophistication.—on the square. 1. At right angles. 2. Honestly and openly.—out of aquare. 1. At right angles. 2. Honestly and openly.—out of aquare. 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle specified length in each of two equal dimensions. 4. Set at right angles to the mast and keel, as the yards of a square house. b. Characterized by blocklike solidity or sturdiness. 6. Honest; direct; a square answer. 7. Just; equitable: a square house. b. Characterized by Golf. Event tied. 10. Slang square required. 8. Fail-duss settled. 9. Golf. Event tied. 10. Slang square answer. 1. Als. 1. Slang square answer. 1. Just equitable: a square disease. a square house. b. Characterized by blocklike solidity or sturdiness. 6. Honest; direct; a square answer. 7. Just; equitable: a square deal. 8. Paid-up; settled. 9. Golf. Even; tied. 10. Slang. Rigidly conventional; unsophisticated.—aquare pog in a round hole. A misfit.—v. squared, squaring, squares.—tr. 1. To cut to a square or rectangular shape. 2. To test for conformity to a



rural origin.

equere-dance (skwår'dåns') intr.v. danced, dancing, dances.

To perform a square dance.

square knot. A common double knot with the loose ends parallel to the standing parts. Also called "reef knot."

aquare measure. A system of units used in measuring area, equare rig. A sailing-ship rig with sails of rectangular cut set approximately at right angles to the keel line from horizontal yards.—square-rigged' adj.

square-rig-ger (skwår'rig'or) n. A square-rigged vessel, equare root. A divisor of a quantity that when squared gives the quantity.

the quantity, square sail. A four-sided sail bent to a yard set allwart the

squaw (skw6) n. 1. A North American Indian woman, 2. A woman; wife. Used humorously or disparagingly. Mass-chuset squa, eshqua, from Proto-Algonquian shkwews (unaltested), "woman."

sequew-fish (skwô/fish') n., pl. squewfish or fishes. Aft) of several large freshwater fishes of the genus Psychochethus, of

western North America.

squawk (skwök) v. squawked, squawking, squawks. —pit.

1. To utter a harsh scream; screech, 2. To make a lot or spst.

protest. —tr. To utter with or as if with a squawk.

[Perlays toud screech; squall, 2. A loud or insistent protest. [Perlays]

blend of SQUALL and SQUEAK.]—squewife n. wife.

squew men. A frontiersman having an Indian wife.

squew-root (skwô/roū/- roū/-) n. A plant, Conopholis amer
squew-root (skwô/rou/- roū/-) n. A plant, Conopholis amer
squew-root (skwô/roū/- roū/- roū/-) n. A plant, Conopholis amer
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Crookneck squash



squinch In the cathedral at Oxford, England

ā pat/ā pay/ār care/ā father/b bib/ch church/d decd/ē pet/ē be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i pit/i pie/ir pier/j judge/k kick/i tid needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ö pot/ō toe/ō paw, for/oi neise/ou out/ōō took/ōō boot/p pop/r rour/s sauce/sh ship, dish

variant of squayme dizziness. See awaldizziness. See awei---squeem'ish-ness n. --pee (skwē'jē') n. 1. spiese edged with rubbe a j surlace, as a wind bet roller used in printin the roller used in printin d. gasing, -goes. To a robably from squeege, per sate (skwäz) v. squeezed sta hard upon or together; si by way of extracting size from by applying see sluce from a leman. cat. 5. To obtain room a de oppress with burdenso opposess with burdenso opposess with burdenso sopponent) to use a pote snot take, —intr. 1, To gi ant take. —har. 1. To gi saura. 3. To force one's As at or instance of comp or brief ombrace. 3. A 4. 4. a. An amount squee redient; pinch. 5. Pressur or soal. Also called "squ outstillally winning card it form of quease, to pre the crystan. See greeyestappen, 1. Basteall. A limit to that a runner on the squeeze play. 1. Basteall. A limit to that a runner on the squeeze play. as play, 1, Baseball. A bant so that a runner on it some, a squeeze (see), ch (skwich) v. squelch a rush by or as if by tra down or silence, as with a sea squeeze (see).

Thing, squashing, or suck at 2. A crushing reply. 3 or receiver when the sign thing but noise. [Imitative basque (skwi-tēg') n., p. 2. Any of several relaulified Algonquian word (skwib) n. 1. a. A firec burns but does not exple the squeeze (skwi-tēg') n., p. squids or loped mollusks of the grey having a usually elong mouth, a vestigial internated fine. Compare octopute (skwig's) n. A small seed, gling, -gles. To split and wagotte!—squi obel. selling. ples. To so that and writered. selling. ples. To so that and writered. — squiftevill in 1. Any of seve mative to Eurasia, havin, white, or pink flowers. 2. The dried inner scales 10 ples on and formerly as a fluretic. [Middle English, skillet.].

a [akwill*] a., pl. -los or agovern marine crustacean a pair of jointed grains a pair of jointed grains a fluretic. In Sullating swillet. harimp, "mantis cra trom Latin squillat, shri the (stwinch) w. A quarter the or corboling thrown ac ture tower as the transition: the, [Variant of scunch, (skwint) v. squinted, squint the cycle partly open: the deciphering slowly" (And the side. 3. To suffer or implicit tendency. U To cause to squint. 2."

ks and other trees.

ile disorders.]

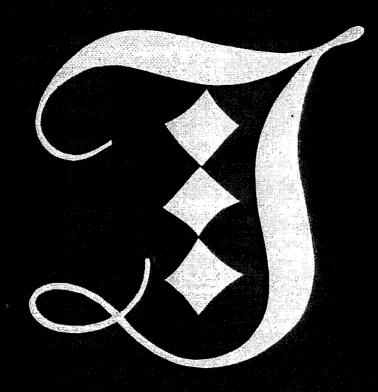
ile (skwēk) v. squesko:
cor make a brief thin, i
slight margin. Used w
omer. — rr. To utter i
shrill cry or sound
ide English squeken, p

idis English squeken, p.
Projes zkwake, to cro
ky (skwake) adj. -les
ending to squeak. les
inding to skyake
inding

h/th thin, path/th this, bath ami/o: Fr. feu, Ger. schön/ü

10 cause to squim. 2. An file act of squiming. 2. An file act of squiming. 2. An file act of squiming. 2. An file act of squiming act of squim

intermediate



Cover symbols for Thorndike Barnhart Dictionaries



for the INTERMEDIATE DICTIONARY is the letter I from an alphabet designed by Albrecht Dürer in 1,525.



for the BEGINNING DICTIONARY is the letter **B** from the Persian cuneiform alphabet used between the sixth and fourth centuries **B.C.**



for the ADVANCED DICTIONARY is the letter **A** from the Hebrew alphabet.



ISBN: 0-673-04800-4

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in/hyü man/a li ick of kindness s; cruelty, brus sel, or brutal es. '> kal), l'unition speople were his nfavorable, han is inimical to sec ly, adv. (in im/> to bol) or copy, males

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'wate), I very ness. 2a wisted g children from a g them was one of ery. n., pl. lates

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ish/ē ā/shən), 1 kg the first one to nning. 2 formal oup or society. emonles by which one is admitted to a group or society: A great many memorial of the club showed up for the best of the n.

nitiation. n.

nitiative (i nish/ē a tiv), 1 active
part in taking the first steps in any
undertaking; lead: She likes to take the
initiative in planning class projects.

readiness and ability to be the one to
tart something: A good leader must
have initiative. 3 right of citizens
outside the legislature to introduce or
effact a new law by vote, 4 procedure
for doing this. n.



nitiator (inish/ea/tər), person or ihing that initiates. n.

In ject (in jekt), 1 force (liquid, medleine, etc.) into a passage, cavity, or issue: Drngs are often injected into the body. 2 fill (a cavity, etc.) with liquid forced in: The dentist injected the boy's gums with novocaine. 3 throw in; insett: While she and I were talking he injected a remark into the conversa-

in jec tion (in jek/shon), 1 act or process of injecting: Those drugs are given by injection as well as through the mouth. Iliquid injected: A drug is often given

in jec tor (in jek/ter), person or thing that injects. n.

in ju di cious (in/ju dish/28), showing
bad judgment; unwise; not judicious:
An injudicious person says or does things
without thinking what their results may
be, adj.—in/ju di/cious ly, adv.

in june tion (in jungk/shon), 1 command; order: Injunctions of secrecy did not prevent the news from leaking out.
In formal order from a court of law tequiring a person or group to do or not lo do something: The school board got un injunction which prohibited the teachers from striking before the end of the school year. n.

In jure (in/jer), 1 do damage to; harm; hurt: Do not break or injure the bushes in the park. The misunderstanding injured their friendship. 2 be unfair of unjust to; do wrong to. v., in jured, in juring.

to juri ous (in jur'ē əs), 1 causing injury; harmful: Hail is injurious to crops. 2unfair; unjust; wrongful: adj.

in jur y (in/jer c), 1 hurt or loss caused

to or endured by a person or thing; harm; damage: She escaped from the train wreck without injury. The accident will be an injury to the reputation of the railroad. 2 unfairness; injustice; wrong: You did me an injury when you said I lied. n., pl. in juries.

in justice (in jus/tis), 1 lack of justice; being unjust. 2 an unjust act: It is an injustice to send an innocent person to fail. n.

ink (ingk), 1 a colored or black liquid used for writing, printing, or drawing. 2 put ink on; mark or stain with ink. 3 a dark liquid thrown out for protection by cuttlefish, squids, etc. 1,3 n., 2 v. —ink/like/, adj.

ink horn (ingk/hôrn/), a small container, often made of horn, formerly used to hold ink. n.

ink i ness (ing/kē nis), a being inky; blackness. n.

ink ling (ing/kling), vague notion; slight suspicion; hint: give a person an inkling of what is going on. n.

ink stand (ingk/stand/), 1 stand to hold ink and pens. 2 container used to hold ink. n.

ink well (ingk/wel/), container used to hold ink on a desk or table. n.

ink y (ing/kē), 1 like ink; dark; black: inky shadows. 2 covered with ink; marked or stained with ink. 3 of ink. adj., inkier, inkiest.

in laid (in/lad/ or in lad/), I set in the surface as a decoration or design: The top of the desk had an inlaid design of light wood in dark. 2 decorated with a design or material set in the surface: The wooden box had an inlaid top of silver. 3 past tense and past participle of inlay. The workmen inlaid colored tiles in a design in the kitchen floor. The floor was inlaid with colored tiles. 1,2

adj., 3 v. in land (in/land). 1 away from the coast or the border; situated in the interior: Illinois is an inland state. 2 interior of a country; land away from the border or the coast. 3 in or toward the interior: He traveled inland from New York to Chicago. 4 domestic; not foreign: Commerce between the states of the United States is inland trade. 1,4

adi., 2 n., 3 adv. in-law (in/16/), INFORMAL. person related by marriage. n.

in lay (in la' or in/la' for 1,2; in/la' for 3,4), 1 to set in the surface as a decoration or design: The craftsman inlaid strips of gold in the top of the wooden box. 2 decorate with a design set in the surface: inlay a wooden box with gold. 3 an inlaid decoration, design, or material. 4 a shaped piece of gold, porcelain, etc., cemented in a tooth as a filling. 1,2 v., in laid, in laying; 3,4 n.

hat, āge, fär; let, ēqual, term; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil, out; cup, put, rüle; ch, child; ng, long; sh, she; th, thin; TH, then; zh, measure;

a represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

in let (in/let), 1 a narrow strip of water running from a larger body of water into the land or between islands: The fishing village was on a small inlet of the sea. 2 entrance. n.

in mate (in/mit), 1 person confined in a prison, asylum, hospital, etc. 2 person who lives in the same building with another; occupant; inhabitant. n.

in me mo ri am (in me mor/e em), LATIN. in memory of; to the memory

in most (in/most), 1 farthest in; deepest: We went to the inmost depths of the mine. 2 most private; most secret: Her inmost desire was to be a trial lawyer. adi.

inn (in), 1 place where travelers and others can get meals and a room to sleep in. 2 restaurant or tavern. n.

in nate (i nat/ or in/at), born in a person; natural: A good artist has an innate talent for drawing. A good comedian has an innate wit. adj. —in nate/ly, adv.

in ner (in/ər), I farther in; inside: The buildings formed a square surrounding an inner courtyard. 2 more private; more secret: She kept her inner thoughts to herself. 3 of the mind or soul: a person's inner life. adj.

inner ear, innermost part of the ear of man and other mammals, behind the middle ear. It contains the organs of balance and the organs that change sound into nerve messages, See ear

for diagram.
in ner most (in/or most), farthest in;
inmost: the innermost parts of a machine, adj.

inner tube, a separate rubber tube



inlay (def. 3) part of an inlaid table with several inlays

adj. adjective adv. adverb conj. conjunction interj. interjection

n. noun prep. preposition pron. pronoun v. verb

sing. singular

pl. plural

formed in bone marrow and containing hemoglobin, that carries oxygen from the lungs to various parts of the body. red breast (red/brest/), robin. n.

red cap (red/kap/), porter at a railroad or bus station who usually wears a red cap as part of his uniform. n.

red cell, red blood cell.

red coat (red/kōt/), (in former times) a British soldier. n.

red corpuscle, red blood cell.

Red Cross, 1 an international organization to care for the sick and wounded in war, and to relieve suffering caused by floods, fire, diseases, and other calamities. Its badge is a red cross on a white background. national society that is a branch of this organization.

red deer, 1 deer native to the forests of Europe and Asia, and formerly very abundant in England. 2 the common deer of America in its summer coat.

red den (red/n), 1 make or become red. 2 blush. v.

red dish (red/ish), somewhat red. adj. re dec o rate (re dek/ə rat/), decorate again or anew, especially by painting or papering a room, etc. v., re dec o rated, re dec o rating.

re ded i ca tion (re/ded a ka/shan), act of dedicating anew. n.

re deem (ri dēm/), 1 buy back: I redeemed my watch from the pawnbroker's shop. 2 pay off: We redeemed the mortgage. 3 make up for; balance: A very good feature will sometimes redeem several bad ones. 4 carry out; make good; fulfill: We redeem a promise by doing what we said we would. 5 set free; rescue; save; liberate; deliver;

release: redeemed from sin. v. re deem a ble (ri de/mo bol), can be redeemed. 2 that will be redeemed or paid: bonds redeemable in

1978. adj. re deem er (ri dē/mər),

1 person who redeems. 2 Redeemer, Jesus Christ. n.

re demption (ridemp/shan), buying back; paying off. 2 a ransom. 4 deliverance 3 deliverance; rescue. from sin; salvation. n.

red-handed (red/han/did), in the very act of crime, mischief, etc.: be caught red-handed in a robbery. adj.

red head (red/hed/), person having red hair. n.

red head ed (red/hed/id), having red hair, adi.

red herring, something used to draw attention away from the real issue.

red-hot (red/hot/), 1 red with heat; very hot: a red-hot iron. 2 very enthusiastic; excited; violent: a red-hot fanatic. 3 fresh from the source: redhot rumors. adj.

re di rect (rē/də rekt/ or rē/dī rekt/), direct again or anew. v.

re dis cov er (rē/dis kuv/ər), discover again or anew. v.

red-let ter (red/let/ər), memorable; especially happy: Graduation is a redletter day in one's life. adj.

red ness (red/nis), quality of being red: red color. n.

re do (re du'), do again; do over. v., re did (rē did'), re done (rē dun'), redo ing

red o lence (red/lens), redolent con-

dition or quality. n.

red o lent (red/lent), 1 having a pleasant smell; fragrant. 2 smelling strongly; giving off an odor: a house redolent of fresh paint. 3 suggesting thoughts or feelings: Rome is a city redolent of history. adj. -red/olently, adv.

re dou ble (rē dub/əl), 1 double again. 2 increase greatly; double: As she neared the finish line, the skater redoubled her speed and won the race. 3 double back: The fox redoubled on its trail to escape the hunters. v., re doubled, re dou bling.

re doubt (ri dout/), a small fort standing alone. n.

re doubt a ble (ri dou/tə bəl), that should be feared or dreaded: a redoubtable warrior, a redoubtable debater.

re dound (ri dound/), come back as a result: contribute: The courage of the pioneers redounds to the glory of the nation. v.

red pepper, 1 cayenne. 2 any of several varieties of pepper that have hollow, sweet or mild fruits which are red when ripe. 3 the fruit of any of these plants.

re dress (ridres/ for 1; re/dres or ri dres for 2), 1 set right; repair; remedy: King Arthur tried to redress wrongs in his kingdom. 2 a setting right; reparation; relief: Anyone who has been injured unfairly deserves redress. 1 v., 2 n.

Red Sea, narrow sea between the Arabian peninsula and Africa. It is part of the Indian Ocean and is connected with the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal.

red skin (red/skin/), a North Ameri-

can Indian (a term often considered offensive). n.

red start (red/start/), 1 a fly-catching warbler of America. 2 a small Euro. pean bird with a reddish tail. n.

red tape, too much attention to details and forms.

reduce (ridus/ or ridyus/), 1 make less; make smaller; decrease; We have reduced expenses this year. She is trying to reduce her weight. 2 become less in weight: His doctor advised him to reduce. 3 bring down; lower: The family's misfortunes reduced them to poverty, The major was reduced to the rank of captain. 4 change to another form: The chalk was reduced to powder. Reduce that statement to writing. If you reduce 3 lbs. 7 oz. to ounces, you have 55 ounces. 5 bring to a certain state, form, or condition: The teacher soon reduced the noisy class to order. I was reduced to tears by the cruel words. 6 conquers subdue: The army reduced the fort by a sudden attack. 7 remove oxygen from. v., re duced, re ducing.

re duc er (ri dü/sər or ri dyü/sər), person or thing that reduces. n.

reducible (ridu/səbəl or ridyu/so bol), that can be reduced: 4/a is reducible to 1/2, adj.

reduction (riduk/shon), la reducing or a being reduced: a reduction of ten pounds in weight. Failure to obey orders caused the corporal's reduction to the rank of private. 2 amount by which a thing is reduced: The reduction in cost was \$5, 3 form of something produced by reducing; copy of something on a smaller scale. 4 any chemical reaction in which oxygen is removed from a compound. n.

redundance (ridun/dens), redundancy. n.

re dun dan cy (ri dun/dən sē), 1 mare than is needed. 2 a redundant thing. part, or amount. 3 the use of too many words for the same idea. n.; pl. re dun dan cles.

re dun dant (ri dun/dənt), 1 noi needed; extra: a redundant word. 2 using too many words for the same ides; wordy: The use of "two" in the phrase "the two twins" is redundant.

-re dun/dant ly, adv. re du pli cate (ri du'plo kāt 07 il-dyu'plo kāt), to double; repeat. V., re-

du pli cat ed, re du pli cat ing re du pli ca tion (ri du/plo kā/shā) 1a redu or ri dyu/plo ka/shon), plicating or a being reduplicated; doubling; repetition. 2 something resulting from repeating; duplicate; copy. To the prisoner each day seemed a reduction cation of the preceding day. n.

red wing (red/wing/), 1 blackbird of North America. The male has a scarled

patch on each w hrush with a reddi wide of the wings red-winged bla wingd/), redwing (red wood (red/w evergreen tree of gon; sequoia; big height of over 300 red wood. n.

eech o (reek/o). house reechoes ch thunder reechoed ; of an echo. 1 v., re-ech o (rē ek/ō re-ech oes.

eed (rēd), 1 a kir hollow, jointed sta laces. 2 such a st rom the stalk of a o blow on or an ar vood, metal, or nstrument that pro urrent of air mov ed instrumer strument that prod a vibrating re clarinets, and sax drumenis.

eed organ, a producing tones netal reeds and pl reed y (rē/dē), 1 pond, 2 made of a reed or reeds: re ke a reed instru voice, adj., reed **cef¹** (rêf), a nar sand, or coral at c c water: The sh hidden reef, n. [1 Dutch riffe or rif]

REEFED !

reef2 (ref), 1 the rolled or folded Exposed to the wi of (a sail) by rolling of it. 1 n., 2 v. ord of the 1200's eefer (rē/fər), A short coat of **pecially** by sailors teck (rek), 1 s amell: the reek of t atrong, unplease teks of dead fish. for winding threa ope, wire, etc. 2

hing wound on

g: a square med d when a number is 16 is the square aumber) by itself 25. 23 squared sland. Person what or old-fashioned inventional or old-fashioned in the square in the square

1 at right and ; fairly; honeath, the sails so that are e the wind.
ALL put one sails; or attack.
NFORMAL 1 may ne has said o de.

ance performed by ged around a square lie is one type of

asure of area on foot wide; any are

asure of area on nch wide; any area

of firmly joining to or cord. Each end it which both encloses the other, See knot

(skwer/rigd/ or g the principal tall ross the masts and

juare-rigged salls 1 the foremast

(skwer/rig/ar of are-rigged ship in ber that produces a multiplied by itself

, 1 press on be, or flat; crush, She Carry the creams they squash cally, d; a crushed mass: squash and not fly r sound of squash stop by force. The shed the riofs 5 to ither of two games dball and tennicourt with rackels

and a rubber ball. 1,4,5 v., 2,3,6 n., pl. squashes. [from French of the 1500's esquasser, from Latin exout + quassare press]

squash² (skwosh), 1 any of several vinelike plants belonging to the same family as the gourd. 2 its fruit, eaten as a vegetable and often used in pies. n., pl. squash or squash es. [shortened from earlier squantersquash, from an Algonquian word]

squash i ness (skwosh/ē nis), a being squashy. n.

squashy (skwosh/ē), 1 easily squashed: squashy cream puffs. 2 soft and wet: squashy ground. adj., squashier, squashiest.

squat (skwot), 1 crouch on the heels. 2 sit on the ground or floor with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body: The campers squatted around the fire. 3 crouching: A squat figure sat in front of the fire. 4 act of squatting; squatting posture. 5 settle on another's land without title or right. 6 settle on public land to acquire ownership of it. 7 short and thick; low and broad: a squat man, a squat teapot. 1,2,5,6 v., squat ted or squat, squat ting; 3,7 adj., squat ter, squat test; 4 n.

squatter (skwot/er), 1 person who settles on another's land without right. 2 person who settles on public land to acquire ownership of it. 3 person or animal that crouches or squats. n.

squatty (skwot/ē), short and thick; low and broad; squat. adj., squattier, squattiest.

squaw (skwô), a North American Indian woman (a term often considered offensive). n.

squaw fish (skwô/fish/), any of several large, slender carps, common in rivers of the Pacific coast of North America. n., pl. squaw fish es or squaw fish.

squawk (skwôk), 1 make a loud, harsh sound: Hens and ducks squawk when frightened. 2 such a sound. 3 slang. complain loudly. 4 slang. a loud complaint. 1,3 v., 2,4 n.

squeak (skwēk), 1 make a short, sharp, shrill sound: A mouse squeaks. 2 such a sound: We heard the squeak of the rocking chair. 3 Informal. get or pass (by or through) with difficulty: The Senate will block the bill even if it squeaks through the House of Representatives. 4 Informal. a chance to get by or through; chance of escape: a narrow squeak. 1,3 v., 2,4 n.

squeak i ly (skwē/kə lē), in a squeaky manner: sing squeakily. adv.

squeak i ness (skwē/kē nis), quality of being squeaky. n.

squeak y (skwē/kē), squeaking. adj., squeak i er, squeak i est. squeal (skwel), 1 make a long, sharp, shrill cry: A pig squeals when it is hurt. 2 such a cry. 3 slang turn informer. 1,3 v., 2 n.—squeal/er, n.

squeam ish (skwē/mish), 1 too proper, modest, etc.; easily shocked. 2 too particular; too scrupulous. 3 slightly sick at one's stomach; nauseated. 4 easily affected with nausea; queasy. adj.—squeam/ish ly, adv.—squeam/ish ness, n.

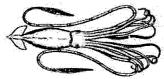
squee gee (skwē'jē'), tool consisting of a blade of rubber and a handle, used for sweeping water from wet decks, removing water from windows after washing, etc. n.

squeeze (skwez), 1 press hard; compress: Don't squeeze the kitten; you'll hurt it. 2 a squeezing; tight pressure: a squeeze of the hand. She gave her sister's arm a squeeze. 3 to hug: She squeezed her child. 4 force by pressing: I can't squeeze another thing into my trunk. 5 force out or extract by pressure: squeeze juice from a lemon. 6 get by pressure, force, or effort: The dictator squeezed money from the people. 7 yield to pressure: Sponges squeeze easily. 8 force a way: squeeze through a crowd. 9 crush; crowd: Six people squeezed into the little car. 1,3-9 v., squeezed, squeezing; 2 n.

squeez er (skwē/zər), person or thing that squeezes. n.

squelch (skwelch), cause to be silent; crush: She squelched him with a look of contempt. v.

squib (skwib), 1 a short, witty attack in speech or writing; sharp sarcasm. 2 a broken firecracker. 3 a small firework that burns with a hissing noise and finally explodes. n.



squid-body of this type to 18 ft. long

squid (skwid), a sait-water mollusk similar to a cuttlefish, but with a longer body and a pair of tail fins. Small squids are much used as bait. n., pl. squids or squid.

squig gle (skwig/el), 1 a wriggly twist or curve. 2 make with twisting or curving lines. 3 twist and turn about; writhe; squirm; wriggle. 1 n., 2,3 v., squiggled, squig gling.

squint (skwint), I to look with the eyes partly closed. 2a looking with partly closed eyes. 3 a sidelong look; hasty look. 4 to look sideways; look askance. 5 tendency to look sideways or askance. 6 looking sideways; looking

hat, age, für; let, equal, term; it, Ice; hot, öpen, örder; oil, out; cup, put, rüle; ch, child; ng, long; sh, she; th, thin; FH, then; zh, measure;

e represents e in about, e in taken, e in pencil, e in lemon, e in circus.

askance. 7 be cross-eyed. 8 cross-eyed condition. 9 cross-eyed. 1,4,7 ν ., 2,3,5,8 n., 6,9 adj.

squire (skwir), 1 (in Great Britain) a country gentleman, especially the chief landowner in a district. 2 (in the United States) a justice of the peace or a local judge. 3 a young man of noble family who attended a knight till he himself was made a knight. 4 attendant. 5 attend as squire. 6 a woman's escort. 7 escort (a woman). 1-4,6 n., 5,7 v., squired, squiring.

squirm (skwerm), 1 turn and twist; writhe: The restless boy squirmed in his chair. The dog squirmed its way through the hole in the fence. 2 a wriggle; twist. 3 show great embarrassment, annoyance, confusion, etc. 1,3 v., 2 n.

squirm y (skwer/me), squirming; wriggling. adj., squirm i er, squirm i est. squir rel (skwer/el), 1 a small, bushy-tailed rodent that usually lives in trees. 2 its gray, reddish, or dark-brown fur. n.

squirt (skwert), 1 force out (liquid) through a narrow opening: squirt water through a tube. 2 come out in a jet or stream: Water squirted from the hose. 3 to wet or soak by shooting liquid in a jet or stream: The elephant squirted me with its trunk. 4 act of squirting. 5 jet of liquid, etc.: I soaked her with squirts of water from the hose. 6 something that squirts. 7 INFORMAL. an insignificant person who is impudent or conceited: a little squirt of a man. 1-3

Sr., senior.
Sri Lan ka (srē/ lang/kə), official name of Ceylon.

SS or S.S., steamship.

St., 1 Saint. 2 Street.

v., 4-7 n.

stab (stab), 1 pierce or wound with a pointed weapon. 2 to thrust with a pointed weapon; aim a blow. 3 a thrust or blow made with a pointed weapon. 4 any thrust or sudden, sharp blow. 5 wound made by stabbing. 6 wound sharply or deeply in the feelings: The parents were stabbed to the heart by their son's ingratitude. 7 injury to the feelings. 8 INFORMAL. an attempt. 1,

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Manufactured in the United States of America

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 76-146839 International Standard Book Number: 0-8326-0031-8



OHGR.

ingrate

et is, to ingrain a habit. Also to ingrain a habit. Also in this, a. Dyed in the yarn, before manufacture; in grain, n. An article habit before manufacture.—
in graind, in graind, a.—in.—

grit, a. [Fr. ingrat, < L. reful.] An ungrateful per-ungrateful.—in-grate-ly,

16 deliberately seek the of others, usu, followed itting, a. Pleasing or — ja gra ti sting by stone in gra shear a shan, stone in gra shear shan, in gra she a tor"e,

regratitod, in gratio-prairinde; insensibility to unthankfulness. in graves ant, a. [L. ppr. of ingravescere, above increasing in sever-

in straves cence, n. [L. inhito and gradier, to go.] An

sture a component part d of combination.

[Lingressus, < ingredi,
ni sct of going in or enterthe sight to go in; as, to
to be place; a means or place
an entrance.—in gres sion,
Engressio(n-), < ingredi.]
Weing sentrance.—in gres. cing pertaining to entrance;

ingravinal a. [L. inguinalis, wound the groin.] Pertaining in the groin. Pertaining in the groin. Pertaining in the groin.

it is fir gir']! tat', v.t.—inguritation. [L. inguirito, incorporate To swallow eagerly or mainly—v.i. To guzzle; to the constitute in corporalists. elita-tion, in-gyr"ji-ta'-

bishabit, s.i. [L. inhabito.] To compy as a place midence; to exist within.—

blist — in habit tartion, in the composite of t

ries Residing or inhabiting; to being inhabited; occu-sed Also in habit ance.

Also in habit: ance.

It in habit: tant, n. [L. incollection; ppr. of inhabita.]

Also in a permanent resident.

It is lar, a. Inhaling; used for

An apparatus or a medicine

also in habit.

In ha la shan, n.—in ha

In ha la shan, n.—in ha

or in ha la ter, n. A device used

ous · ly, adv.-in · har · mo · ni · ous · ness,

ous · Iy, aav.—III · nar · mo · ni · ous · ness, in · har · mo · ny, in · hār ' mo · nē, n.
in · haul, in ' hal', n. Naut. a rope for hauling in a sail or spar. Also in · haul · er.
in · here, in · her', v.i.—inhered, inhering. [L. inhaereo, inhaesum—in-, and haereo, to stick.] To exist or be fixed in; to belong intersectable or attributes of multiple of the state of intrinsically, as attributes or qualities, to a subject; to be innate, usu. followed by in. -in-her-ence, in-her-en-cy, in-her-ens, in-her-ens, n. pl. in-her-en-cles.

in her ent, in her ent, in her ent, a. [L. inhaerents, inhaerents, ppr. of inhaeren.]
Forming an essential or intrinsic element of; existing inseparably within an object or person; innate.—in her ent ly, adv. in her it, in her it, v.t. [O.Fr. enheriter, L.L. inhereditare, to inherit.] To receive

or obtain, as property, rights, or duties, from an ancestor or predecessor; to derive or acquire, as traits or characteristics, through heredity. v.i. To receive or take an inheritance. in herei-tor, n. An heir; one who inherits,—in-her-i-tress, in-her-i-trix, in-her'i-trix, in her'i triks, n. Fem. an inheritor.

in her it a ble, in her it a bl, a. Capable of being inherited or being transmitted from parent to child; heritable.—in herita bli ity, in her it a ble ness, in herita bil it it.

in her it ance, in her it ans, n. That which is or may be inherited; a legacy; a heritage; property, title, or position derived from one's ancestors or predecessors; traits of one's ancestors genetically transmitted; the process of receiving property or traditions from one's progenitors; an endowment from nature; as, our inheritance of mountains, rivers, etc.

in her it ance tax, n. A tax on an inherited property.

in he sion, in he zhan, n. [L.L. inhæsio (n-).] The state or fact of inhering or becoming a permanent part of something;

in hib it, in hib it, v.t. [L. inhibeo, inhibitum, to restrain—in-, in, and habeo, to have.] To restrain; to hinder; to prohibit, forbid, or check—in-hib-1-tive, in-hib-1-to-ry, a—in-hib-1-tor, in-hib-1-ter, n. Anything that inhibits; chem. a substance that slows interferes with a substance that slows, interferes with, or stops a chemical reaction.

in hi bi tion, in i bish'an, in hi bish'an, n. [L. inhibitio.] The act of inhibiting; prohibition; restraint; psychol. a process that checks or restrains a nervous impulse involving actions or thoughts; chem. the slowing or complete stoppage of a chemical

reaction. in hos pi ta ble, in hos pi ta bl, in hos-spit a bl, a. Not hospitable; not friendly or generous to guests; of a region, climate, or the like, not offering favorable conditions for visitors or travelers; barren or uninviting. wisitors or invectors, barten or infinitely.

—in·hos·pi·ta·ble·ness, n.—in·hos·pi·ta·bly, adv.—in·hos·pi·tal·i·ty, in"hos-pi·tal'i·te, in·hos"pi·tal'i·te, n.

in·hu·man, in·hū'man, in·ū'man, a. [L. inhumanus.] Not human; monstrous; desti-

tute of natural human sympathy for others; brutal; cruel.—in·hu·man·ly, adv.—in·hu·man·l·ty, in"hū·man'l·te, in"ū·man' i-të, n. pl. in hu man litles.

in hu mane, in hū mān', in ū mān', a. Lacking in humanity, kindness, or sympathy for the suffering of others; cruel.in hu mane ly, adv.

in hume, in hūm', v.t.—inhumed, inhuming.
[Fr. inhumer, L. inhumo, inhumatum—inin, and humus, the ground.] To bury; to inter, as a dead body.-in-hu-ma-tion, in"hū·mā'shan, n.

in im i cal, i nim'i kal, a. [L. inimicus in-, not, and amicus, friendly.] Unfriendly; hostile; adverse; harmful; as, an action

immical to commerce. Also in · im · i · ca · ble · —in·im·i·cal·ly, adv.—in·im·i·cal·ness, in·im·i·cal·i·ty, i·nim"i·kal'i·tč, n. in·im·i·ta·ble, i·nim"i·ta·bl₁ a. Incapable

of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; matchless.—in im·l·ta·bil·i·ty, in · im · i · ta · ble · ness, i · nim"i · ta · bil'i · te, n.

in · im · i · ta · ble · ness, i · nim"i · ta · bil'i · të, n.

—in · im · i · ta · biy, adv.
in · iq·ui · ty, i · nik'wi · të, n. pl. in · iq·ui ·
ties. [O. Fr. iniquite (Fr. iniquite), < L.
iniquitas, < iniquits, unequal, unjust, < in-,
not, and aequus, equal.] Gross injustice;
wickedness; sin; a wicked act.—in · iq·ui · tous, a.—in · iq·ui · tous · ly, adv.—in · iq·ui · tous · ly, adv.—i lq · ui · tous · ness, n.

in i tial, i nish'al, a. [L. initialis, < initiam, beginning, < ineo, initum, to go in.] Placed at the beginning; of or pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient, in 1 tial ly, adv.—in 1 tial ness, n.

in i-tial, i-nish'al, n. The first letter of a word; the first letters in order of a proper name; an enlarged letter often with ornamentation which introduces a chapter, paragraph, portion of a book, or embroidered on clothes, as a monogram. v.t.—initialed, initialing, initialled, initialling. To put one's initials on or to.

in-1-tial teach ing al phabet, n. A

system for teaching reading in which the basic speech sounds of English are repre-sented by 44 symbols formed by combining

letters or phonetic symbols. Abbr. i.t.a., it/ia, i.T.A., ITA. in 1-ti-ate, i-nish'ē-āt', v.z.—initiated, initiating. [L. initio, initiatum, < initium.] To begin or enter upon; to set going; to guide or direct by instruction in rudiments or principles; to introduce or admit into a fraternity, society, or other organization, esp. by sharing secret knowledge.—a. Initiated; introduced to the knowledge of something. -n. One who has been initiated, esp, one who has been newly initiated.— in i.tl.a.tion, i.nish e.a'shan, n. The act or process of initiating; the formal rites by which one is admitted to a group or society. _in·l·ti·a·tive, i·nish'ē·a·tiv, i·nish'i·riv, a. Serving to initiate; initiatory.—n. An introductory act or step; power or ability to take the lead or originate action. Goot. the power to originate legislation; the right of the voters to propose legislation; the right of the voters to propose legislation for approval by the legislature or by referendum.—in.i.t.a.tor, n.—in.i.tl.a.to.ry, i-nish'ē.a.tor"ē, i-nish'ē.a.tur"ē, a. in.ject, in.jekt', v.t. [L. injectus, pp. of injectes, throw or put in.] To force a fluid into a passage, cavity, or figure as to inject.

into a passage, cavity, or tissue; as, to inject a drug into the body with a syringe; to introduce something new and different into introduce something new and different into a situation or subject, as a remark; to interject.—in-ject.a-ble, a.—in-jection, n. The act of injecting; a liquid injected into the body, as for medicinal purposes; a shot. Aerospace, the act of placing a man-made satellite or spacecraft into orbit.—in-jector, n. One who or that which injects; a device for forcing water into a device for forcing water into a steam hoiler.

in-ju-di-clous, in jo-dish'us, a. Acting without sound judgment or discretion; unwise; imprudent.—in · ju · di · cious · ly, adv.—in · Ju · dl · clous · ness, n.

in-june-tion, in-jungk'shan, n. [L. in-junetio, injunctions, < injungo, to enjoin.]
The act of ordering or directing; a command, admonition, or precept; law, a writ requiring a person to refrain from doing certain acts. certain acts, -in junc tive, a. -in junc

tive ly, adv. in jure, in jer, v.t.—injured, injuring. [Fr. injurier, L. injurior, injuriar, < injuria, injury, injurius, injurious.] To do harm to; to hurt or wound; to impair the excellence, value, or strength of; to damage; to offend or be unjust to, as another's feelings.—

ill ill, fâre, fall; e- met, mê, mêre, hêr; i- pin, pine; o- not, nôte, môve; u- tub, cube, bull; oi- oil; ou- pound. squal or, skwol'er, skwa'ler, n. The state or condition of being squalid; wretchedness and filth.

qua·ma, skwā'ma, n. pl. squa·mae, skwā'mē. [L., scale.] *Biol.* a scale or scalesqua·ma, like part, as of epidermis or bone.—squa-ma-ceous, a. Scaly.—squa-mate, skwā'mat, a. Provided or covered with squamae or scales; scalelike.—squa · ma · tion, skwā · mā'shan, n.

squa·mo·sal, skwa·mō'sal, a. Anat. per-taining to a thin, scalelike element of the temporal bone in the skull of man, or a corresponding bone in other vertebrates. n. A squamosal bone.

squama, scale.] Zool. Furnished or covered with, or formed of, squamae or scales, or parts resembling scales; characterized by the development of scales; scalelike; squamosal,—squamous ly, adv.—squa-mous ness, n. Also squamose, skwamos, skwa · mōs'

squam·u·lose, skwam'ū·los", skwa'mū·los", a. [L. squamula, dim. of squama, scale.] Biol. furnished or covered with small scales.

squan · der, skwon'der, v.t. [Origin obscure.] To spend extravagantly or wastefully, as money or time; as, to squander an entire inheritance; obs. to scatter or disperse.—n. The act of squandering; extravagant or

wasteful expenditure,—squan-der-er, n. square, skwar, n. [O.Fr. esquarre, esquerre (Fr. équerre) = It. squadra, ult. < L. ex-, out, and quadra, a square.] A four-sided plane figure having all its sides equal and all its angles right angles; any space or area, or any flat object or piece, having this form or a form approximating it; a rec-tangular area, object, or piece; a cubical or rectangular block; a square, rectangular, or quadrilateral area in a city or town, marked off by neighboring and intersecting streets; the distance along one side of such an area; as, a house two squares from here; an open area of this or other form, in a city or town, usually planted with grass and trees; an L-shaped or T-shaped instrument for determining or testing right angles; squared form or condition; milit. a body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form; arith., alg. the second power of a number or quantity, that is the product of the number or quantity multiplied by itself, as: The square of 4, 4 × 4, is 16,—a. Having four equal sides and four right angles, as a figure or area; of a specified length on each side of a square; as, an area 2 feet square, which contains 4 square feet; designating a unit representing an area in the form of a square of the length of a specified linear unit along each edge, used in expressing surface measurement; as, a square inch, square foot, square mile, an area of 4 square feet, which is equivalent to an area 2 feet square; pertaining to such units, or to surface measurement; as, square measure; having four sides and four right angles, but not equilateral; cubical or approximately so, or rectangular and of three dimensions; as, a square box; having a square section, or one that is merely rectangular; as, a square file; having a solid, sturdy form with rectilinear and angular outlines; as, a man of square build; of the form of a right angle, or having some part or parts rectangular; as, a square corner; at right angles, or perpendicular; as, one line square to another; straight, level, or even, as one surface with another. Fig. leaving no balance of debt on either side, or having all accounts settled; as, to make accounts square, to get square with a person; just, fair, or equitable; as square dealing; honest, honorable, or upright; straightforward, direct, or unequivocal. Collog.

substantial or satisfying; as, a square meal; naut. at right angles to the mast and the keel, as a yard; golf, having an even or equal score; arith, alg. being a square; pertaining to a square. Slang, disdainful or ignorant of the latest customs, fashions, or fads; conservative; old-fashioned. - adv. So as to be square; in square or rectangular form; at right angles; colloq. fairly, honestly, or uprightly. v.t. - squared, squaring. To reduce to square or rectangular form; to make cubical, or approximately so; make square or rectangular in cross section; to mark out in one or more squares or rectangles; bring to the form of a right angle or right angles; set at right angles to something else; as, to square the yards of a vessel; to set so as to present a square or rectangular outline; make straight, level, or even; test the squareness of, as with a try square; to regulate, as by a standard; conform to or harmonize with; adjust harmoniously or satisfactorily; to balance, as accounts; settle, as a debt, often with up. Math. to find the equivalent of in square measure; to multiply, as a number or quantity, by itself,—v.i. To accord or agree, often with with; boxing, to assume a posture of defense, often with off.—on the square, at right angles; not obliquely. Collog. in an honest or upright manner; honest or straightforward.—out of square, not at right angles; oblique; out of order; out of the proper condition; incorrect or incorrectly.—square-ly, adv.—square ness, n. square a way, v.i. To straighten things up

or to make something ready; to assume an offensive or defensive position or posture, as in prize fighting. Naut. to set a ship's yards at 90" angles so the ship can sail directly before the wind.

square dance, n. A group dance, as a quadrille, performed by several couples arranged in a square or other set pattern.square-dance, v.i .- square-danced, squaredancing .- square danc lng, n.

squared cir·cle, n. Colloq. a boxing ring, square deal, n. Colloq. a trade or transaction which is honest and just.

square knot, n. A common knot in which the ends of the cord or rope come out alongside of the standing parts. Also reef knot.

square meal, n. Colloq. a meal which is satisfying and full.

square measure, n. A unit for measuring surface area; a system of such units. See Measures and Weights table, Metric System table.

square num · ber, n. Math. a number, as 1, 4, 9, or 16, which is the square of some integer.

square-rigged, skwar rigd', a. Naut. having the principal sails of a square shape, and extended by yards suspended by the middle.—square-rigger, n. A square-rigged ship. Also square-rig. square root, n. Math. a quantity whose

square equals a given quantity, as: 3 is the

square root of 9.
square sail, n. Naut. a sail extended on a horizontal yard and suspended so as to

hang athwart the ship.
square shoot er, n. Collog. any person who

is considered to be just, honest, and fair in dealing with others.

square-shoul dered, skwår'shol'derd, a. Having shoulders which are held high, erect, and back so that the posture is straight. square-toed, skwår'tod', a. Having toes which are squared and broad, as some shoes; having to do with a formal, conservative, old-fashioned person.-squaretoed ness, n.

square-toes, skwar'toz", n. pl. but sing. in constr. Collog. a formal, conservative, oldfashioned person.

squar-ish, skwår'ish, a. Approximata square.—squar-ish-ly, adv. squar rose, skwar os, skwo ros, a. squarrosus, appar, erron. for squaren scaly.] Bot. rough with spreading process or thickly set with divergent or recursion bracts or leaves, as on the surface of a stem

or thickly set with divergent or received bracts or leaves, as on the surface of a stem—squar-rose-ly, adv.

squash, skwosh, v.t. [Cf. O.Fr. squacher, escachier (Fr. écacher), crush; qquash.] To press into a flat mass or pulp; to crush to suppress or put down; to quash; collos, to silence, as with a crushing retort.—o: To be pressed into a flat mass or pulp; to make a splashing sound; splash—n. The acto squashing, or the fact or sound of being squashed; the impact of a soft, heavy body falling on a surface, or the sound produced by this; something squashed or crushed, or a squashed or crushed mass; something soft and easily crushed. A game resembling rackers, played in walled court with rackets and a bolious rubber ball; also squash rack-cras A game resembling tennis and squash rackets, but played with a larger ball; also squash tennis.—a.—adv.—squash-crass. ten nis.—a.—adv.—squash er, n. squash, skwosh, n. pl. squash es, squash

[From Amer. Indian name.] A plant of the genus Cucurbita, cultivated in the America as an article of food; the flesh of this full boiled and mashed, served as a vegetable or used as a filling for pies, squash bug, n. An ill-smelling, dark-color

insect, Anasa tristis, injurious to the leav

of squash, pumpkin, and other plants of the gourd family, squash y, skwosh'ë, a.—squashier, squashiess. Soft or pulpy, as overripe food; soft and wet; miry; muddy.—squash 1.19, adv.—

squash i ness, n.
squast skwot, v.i.—squatted or squat, squatting. [O.Fr. ssquattin, < es- (< L. ex-3, out) and quatir, press down, < L. coactus, pp. of cogere, drive together.] To six down in a low or crouching position with the legal drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body; to crouch or cower down; as an animal; to settle on land, esp. public or new land, without any title or right; to settle on public land under government regulation; public land under government regulation, as for the purpose of acquiring title—0.7 To cause, as a person, to squat; to put in a squatting attitude or posture. Brit. dial to flatten, crush, or bruise; to knock, dash, or throw.—a.—squatter, squattest. [Orig. pp. of squat, v.] Short and thickset or thick as persons or animals, the body or figure of the like; low and thick or broad; seated or being in a squatting position; squatting; crouching,—n. The act or fact of squatting or crouching; a squatting attitude or posture. Brit. dial. a bump, jar, or jolt, a bruise,—squat-ly, adv.—squat-ness, n squat-ter, skwot'et, n. One who or that which counter the squate of the square of the square

which squats; one who settles on land, esp-public or new land, without any title or permission; one who settles on land under government regulation, for the purpose of acquiring title.

squarter sover-eign ty, n. A derisive term applied by its opponents to the pre-Civil War political doctrine of popular sovereignty. See popular sovereignty squatty, skwot c, a.—squatter, squattiet, Squat; short and thick; low and broad; as, anatty house

a squatty house.

squaw, skwa, n. [Algonquian.] A Ne American Indian woman, esp. a wife. slung, any woman; used facetiously.

squaw fish, skwa fish, n. pl. squaw fish, squaw fish es. A large carplike lood fish of the genus Ptychochailus, common in rivers of the Pacific coast of the U.S. and Canada; a viviparous surf fish, Tamotoca lateralis, found in the Pacific Ocean off N. America.

NEW TWENTETH CENTURY DICTONARY

UNABRIDGED

SECOND EDITION-DELUXE COLOR

WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY

Second Edition

PE1625 W4 1977

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ISBN #0-529-04852-3



PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

17- 153890

who becomes so by the birth of a child, but whose estate is not consummated till the death of the wife.

In 'l'ti-ste (-i'shi-), n. one who has recently been, or is ab .ut to be, initiated, in 'ti-s'tion, n. [Pr. initiation; L. initiatio (-onis), an initiation, a taking part in sacred rites, from initiate, to initiate, 1. an initiating or being initiated, 2. the ceremonies or rites by which a person is initiated into a fraternity, etc.

In 'l'ti-s'tive, c. of, or having the nature of,

in Ptlative, a. of, or having the nature of, initiation; introductory; initial, initiation; introductory; initial, in. I'tlative, n. 1. the action of taking the first step or move; responsibility for beginning

or originating.

2. the characteristic of originating new ideas or methods; ability to think and act

ideas or methods; ability to think and act without being urged; enterprise.

3. (a) the right of a legislature to introduce new legislation on some specified matter; (b) the right of a group of citizens to introduce a matter for legislation either to the legislature or directly to the voters; (c) the procedure by which such matters are introduced, usually a petition signed by a specified percentage of the voters.

in itiator, a [LL initiator, from initiate, to begin (L, to initiate).] one who or that which initiates.

initiates.
In.!'tia.'töry, a. 1. of or pertaining to or suitable for a beginning or introduction; introduction; introduction; initial; as, an initialory step.

2. initiating or serving to initiate; used in an initiation; as, initiatory eeremonies.

Two initiatory rites of the same general import cannot exist together.—J. M. Mason. in.!'tia.'töry, n. an introductory rite. [Rare.] in.!'tia.'trix, n. [LL. f. of initiator, a beginner, initiator, a woman who initiates. [Rare.] in.!'cton (-ish'un), n. a beginning.

In.!'cton (-ish'un), n. a beginning.

In.!'ert', v.i., injected. pl., pp.; injecting, ppr.

[Fr. injecter, from L. injectus, pp. of injicere, to throw, cast, or put in; in, in, and jacere, to throw.]

throw.]

1. to force or drive (a fluid) into some passage or cavity; especially, to introduce or force (a liquid) into some part of the body by means of a syringe, hypodermic needle, etc.

2. to fill (a cavity, etc.) by injection.

3. to introduce or throw in a remark, etc.; to interiect.

to interject.
4. to cast or throw (on). [Obs.]

to cast or throw (on). [UDS.]
in jep'tion, n. [L. injectio (-onis); a throwing or casting into a laying on from injectus, ppof injecte, to throw or cast into, to inject.]
an injecting.
something injected; especially, a liquid injected into the body.
convestion.

3. congestion.
in-jec'tion cock, the cock in a steam engine by which cold water is admitted into a con-

denser.

In jec'tion en'gine, a steam engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water injected into the condenser.

In jec'tion pipe, a pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam engine, to condense the steam.

In jec'tion valve, the valve in a steam engine through which cold water is admitted into the condenser.

In jec'tion wa'ter, the water injected into the condenser of a steam engine to condense the steam.

steam.
in ject'or, n. [from L. injectus, pp. of injecre, to inject.] one who or that which injects; especially, a device for injecting water into a

to inject. one who or that which injects; especially, a device for injecting water into a steam boiler.

in-jel'ly, v.i. to bury in jelly. [Rare.]
in-join', v.i. to enjoin. [Obs.]
in-joint', v.i. to unite; joint. [Obs.]
in-jū-gun'dl-ty, n. unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Obs.]
in-jū-dl'clas' (-dish'āi), a. not according to the forms of law. [Rare.]
in-jū-dl'clous, a. I. not judicious; showing poor judgment; lacking discretion; unwise; as, an injudicious person.

2. not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an injudicious measure.

not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an injudicious measure. Syn.—unwise, indiscrete, hasty, imprudent, rash, undiscerning, ill-advised.
 in-ju-di/cloualy, adv. in an injudicious manner unwisabs

ner; unwisely.
in lū di'cloue ness, n. the quality of being in-

judicious.

In junc'tion, n. [LL. injunctio (-onis), a command, order, from L. injunctus, pp. of injunctus, to command, order, enjoin, lit., to join or fasten into; in, into, and jungere, to join.]

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1. an enjoining; a bidding; a command. something enjoined; a command; an

3. a legal order from a court prohibiting a person or group from carrying out a given action, or ordering a given action to be done. Syn.—command, order, precept, behest,

syn.—command, order, precept, behest, mandate.

n'jure, v.l.; injured, pt., pp.; injuring, ppr., [fr. injurier; L. injuriar, to injure, from injuria, an injury, wrong; in-priv., and jus., juris, right, law.]

1 to do obveical harm or damage to; to to do physical harm or damage to; to

2. to wrong or offend deeply; to be unjust

to.
Syn.—damage, impair, deteriorate, hurt, harm, spoil, abuse, wrong.

in'jur er, s. one who or that which injures. in jūr-ēr, s. one who or that which injures.
in jū'ri-à, s.; pl. in jū'ri-ae, [L.] in law, a
legal wrong; an act or omission of which the
law takes cognizance as a wrong.
in jū'ri-ous, a. [Pr. injurienx; L. injuriosus,
harmful, unjust, injurious, from injuria, a
wrong, injury.]

1. injuring or likely to cause injury; of a
harmful character; hurtful; detrimental
2. insolent; insulting; slanderous or libelous.

Injurious duke, that threat'st where is no cause. —Shak.

Syn.—hurtful, deleterious, prejudicial, noxious, detrimental, baneful, peraicious, mischievous, damaging, in jū'rl ous ly, ads in an injurious manner; wrongfully; hurtfully; mischievously.

in ju'ri ous ness, s. the quality of being inin ju'ri-ous-ness, s. the quanty of being injurious; injury, in ju'ries, [ME. injurie; OFr. injure; L. injurie, wrong, an injury, an unjust act from injuriouss, acting unjustly; in-priv., and jus, juris; right, justice.]

1. physical harm or damage to a person, property atc.

2. unjust treatment; violation of the second offense.

3. an injurious act.
4. insuit. [Obs.]
Syn.—damage, burt, harm, mischief, detriment, wrong, impairment.—Damage is that injury to a thing which occasions loss to a person or a diminution of value to a thing; hart implies a wound inflicted physically or emotionally that destroys the soundness or integrity of things; harm suggests the causing of pain or distress; mischief suggests a trouble-some injury, that may simply produce inconvenience or annovance.

in just', a. unjust. [Obs.]
In justice, n. [OFr. injustice; L. injustica, injustice, from injustics, not just; in-priv., and justus, just.]

1. the quality of being unjust or unfair; lack of justice; wrong.

2. an unjust act; an injury.

Syn.—injury, unfairness, grievance, wrong, iniquity.

iniquity.

18k, n. [ME. inke, ynke; OPr. engue; LL. encoustum; Gr. enkanston, a purple or red ink, from enkanstos, burnt in, from enkaisin, to burn in; en, in, and kaisin, to burn.]

1. a colored liquid used for writing, drawing, etc.

2. a sticky, colored paste used in printing; printing; or exercising.

printer's ink.

3. a dark, liquid secretion squirted out by cuttlefish, etc. to cloud the water for protec-

cuttlensh, etc. to cloud the witten.

China ink; see India ink.

indelible ink; an ink that makes a mark which cannot easily be erased or removed: called also marking ink. permanent ink.

invisible ink; a colorless ink that cannot be seen on paper until it is treated with heat, vapor, or a chemical reagent: also called sympolhetic ink.

litheraphic ink; an ink used for writing on

sympolhetic ink.
lithographic ink; an ink used for writing on stone or for transferring autographically from paper to stone. It is composed of wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lampblack.

Accordant ink; same as indelible ink.

lampblack.

permanent ink; same as indelible ink.

sympathetic ink; same as invisible ink.

link, v.i.; inked (inkt), pi., pp.; inking, ppr. 1.

to cover with ink; to spread ink on.

2. to mark or color with ink.

link, n. [etym. unknown.] the socket of a mill spindle.

spindle.

Ink bag, the bladder-shaped sac in cuttlefish. in land. Er, n. one who lives in the interthe bag, the bladder-shaped sac in cuttlefish. in land. Er, n. one who lives in the intera country, or at a distance from the sea.

a country, or at a distance from the sea.

bling ink which, in case of danger, the animals in law, v.t. [ME. inlawen; AS. inlagian.] to the law.

eject in order to make the surrounding walk opaque and thus conceal themselves: called also ink gland, ink sac:

green holly growing in eastern North America.

2. the pokeweed. the pokeweed.
 the dark-purple or black fruit of either

of these plants.

of these plants.

of k'er, n. a person or thing that inks; specifically, in printing, a roller for spreading ink of

type. ink'fish, s. a cuttlefish or squid. ink foun'tain (-tin), an inking trough, ink'horn, s. a amail vessel formerly use hold ink, made of horn or other material. ink/horn a. affectedly learned; pedantic. Ink'horn-ism, n. an affected, pedantic bombastic expression. [Obs.] ink'i-ness, n. i, the condition of being cover with ink.

2. blackness; darkness.

2. blackness; darkness. ink'ing röll'ër, in printing, a roller with in elastic covering made of glue, molasses, etc. used to supply the form with ink. ink'ing trough (trof), a trough from which an inking roller receives its supply of ink; also called ink fountain.
in'kle, n. iprob. from obs. D. inckel (D. rake), single (with reference to the narrow width), 1. a kind of braided linen tape.
2. the thread or yarn from which this is made.

in'kle, p.t. to have a hint of; to guess [Brit! Dial.]

Dial.]
in'kling, n. [from ME, inclen, to give an inkling of.]
1. a hint; a suggestion; a slight indicates.
2. a vague idea or notion; a suspicion,

nk mush room, a mushroom, Coprings of mentarius, that yields a fluid resembling in

act, from injurioses, acting unjustly; in-priv., and jus, juris, right, justice.]

1. physical harm or damage to a person, property, etc.

2. unjust treatment; violation of rights; offense.

3. an injurious act.

4. insult. (Obs.)

Syn.—damage, hurt, harm, mischief, detriment, wrong, impairment.—Damage is that ment, wrong, impairment.—Damage is that dye.

ink plant, 1. a shrub of New Zealand, Corierie ihymifolia: the juice of the fruit forms a red ink. 2. a related shrub, Coriaria myrtifolis, d

Europe: its leaves yield a black dyestuff.
ink pow/der, a powder which when dissolved
will make ink.

inkroot, n. the marsh rosemary or sea lay ender, Statics ismonium.

ink'stand, n. 1. an inkwell.

2. a receptacle to contain ink, pens, and other materials used in writing.
ink'stône, s. a stone slab on which ink is

mixed.
Ink'well, m. a container for holding ink, usually set in a desk, inkstand, etc.
Ink'wood, m. a tropical tree of the scapberry family, having dark wood and growing in Florida and the West Indies.
Ink writ'er, an instrument which makes a record in ink, used in telegraphy.
Ink'y, a.; comp. inkier; superi. inkiest. Tresembling ink; biack; dark.

2. colored, marked, covered, or smeared with ink.
In face', v.i. see enlace.

in lace', v.t. see enlace. in lag'ary, n. [AS. in, in, and logs, law] in old English law, the restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law. [Obs.]

in-laga'tion, n. inlagary. [Obs.]
in-laid', a. [pp. of inlay.]
1. set in a surface so as to form a decoration, usually level with the surface.
2. decorated with material set in the surface.

in/land, n, the interior of a country or region! iniand areas.
in'land, a. 1. interior; confined to a country
remote from the sea or ocean; as, an salest
town or lake.

town or take.

2. carried on within a country domestic not foreign; as, inland trade or transportation; inland navigation.
in'land, adv. into or toward the interior; away from the coast or border.

in land er, n. one who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

to crouch with the feet drawn in close to the body.

It crouch or cower close to the ground,

It as animal.

It is settle on land, especially public or uncompied land, without right or title.

It is estile on public land under regulation by the government, in order to get ritle to it. by the government of the country of

ondita

uare le min nd in essai shir ty

ded nest

by the government, in order to get rate to it.

squat, s.l. to cause to squat: usually reflexive.

squat, s.l. sitting or seated in a squatting.

position.

and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting; as, a squat woman.

squat, s.l. the posture of one who squats.

the act of squatting.

a mineral consisting of tin ore and spar.

[Brit. Dial.]

squat, s. the angelfish.

squat, s. the square of the gray plover of sandpiper. Squatarola helvetica.

Squat, s. the typical genus of the Squatinda, a family of cartillaginous fishes somewhat akin to the rays, including Squatina angelus, the angelfish or monkfish.

squat, noid, s. like or pertaining to the genus equat'l noid, a. like or pertaining to the genus

squaling.

squari-noid, n, a fish of the genus Squaling,
squari-noid, n, a fish of the genus Squaling,
squari-noid, n, a fish of the genus Squaling,
squari-tag, n in Australia, land leased from
the government. [Colloq.]
squari-tag, n. 1 a person or animal that
squaris or crouches.
2. one who settles on public or unclaimed
land without a title.
3. one who occurries an

and without a title.

3 one who occupies an unsettled tract of land under regulation of the government, in order to get title to it.

order to get title to it.

squitt'est, s.i. to plunge and splash along
through water; to wade with a splashing
noise. [Scot. and Brit. Dial.]

squitty, a.; comp. squattier; superl. squatlest, dumpy; short and stout.

quaw, n. [Am. Ind.]

le an American Indian woman or wife.

2. any woman; chiefly humorous.

squiw/ber#rv. n.; bl. squiw/ber#rles, the

squaw/ber#ry, n.; pl. squaw/ber#rles, the squaw huckleberry.

aquaw huckloberry.

quitw'fish, m.; bl. squaw'fish or squaw'
fishes, a long slender fish of the carp family,
found in rivers of the northern Pacific coast
of the United States and Canada.

quitw huc'klo ber'ry, the deerberry, a low
ahrub of the heath family, growing in the
eastern part of the United States.

aquawk, s.f. [cchoic.]

It to utter a loud, harsh cry, as a parrot or
chicken.

2 to complain or protest, especially in a loud or rancous voice. [Slang.]

squiwk, s.i. to utter in a squawk.
squiwk, s. 1. a loud, harsh cry.
2. a loud, raucous complaint or protest.
[Slang.]
3. the black-crowned night heron.

equive duck, a duck of the genus Anas, having patches of reddish-brown about the eyest also called the bimaculate duck. [Brit. Dial.]

squawk'er, n. one who or that which squawks; especially, a decoy used in hunting ducks. aquawk'ing thrush, the mistlethrush. [Brit. Dist.]

squawi, s.f. to squall. squaw man, a white man married to or living with an American Indian woman.

squiw'root, n. 1. an American leafless para-sitic herb. Conopholis americane, found grow-ing in clusters on the roots of some trees, es-pecially of caks.

2. the blue cohosh.

equaw/weed, n. the golden ragwort, Senecio

outeus.

queak, v.i.; squeaked (skwēkt), pl., pp.;
squeaking, ppr. [Sw. squāka, to cry like a
frog.]

1. to utter or make a thin, sharp, high-

pitched cry or sound.

2. to act as an informer; to squeal. [Slang.]

2. to act as an informer; to squeal. [Slang.] squeak, s.i. 1. to utter or produce in a squeak. 2. to cause (a door, etc.) to squeak. 4queak, n. 1. a squeaking.
2. a thin, sharp cry or sound, usually short. narrow squeak; a narrow escape: also close (or near) squeak. [Colloq.] squeak [Colloq.] squeak [Colloq.] squeak.

2. an Australian crow shrike of the genus

to sit on the heels with the knees bent. squeak'l-ly, adv. with a squeaky sound. to crouch with the feet drawn in close to squeak'l-ness, n. the quality or state of being

squeak'ing ly, adv. in a squeaking manner.
squeak'y, a.; comp. squeakier; superl. squeakiest, making squeaks; squeaking.
aqueal, v.t.; squealed, pt., pp.; squealing, ppr.
[ME. squeten; prob. cchoic.]
1. to utter or make a loud, sharp, highpitched cry or sound.
2. to act as an informer; to betray a secret.
[Slang.] squeak'ing ly, adv. in a squeaking manner.

[Slang.] squeal, squeal, squeal,

aqueal, n. 1, a squealing.
2, a loud, sharp, high-pitched cry or sound, somewhat prolonged.

squeal'er, n. 1. one who or that which

2 the American golden ployer.
3 the European swift; the screecher.
4 the harlequin duck.
5 an informer. [Slang.]

3. an mormer (state):
squeam'ish, a. [ME. squeemous, from AngloPr. escoimous, orig., disdainful, shy.]
1. having a digestive system that is easily
upset; easily nauseated; queasy.
2. easily shocked or offended; prudish.
3. excessively fastidious; oversensitive.

equeam'ish ly, adv. in a squeamish manner. equeam'ish ness, s. the quality or state of being squeamish.

squeam'ous, s. squeamish. [Obs.] squën'si ness, s. nausea; queasiness. [Obs. aquea'sy, a. queasy; nice; squeamish. Obs.

aquearsy, a queasy; nice; squeamish. [Obs.]
aqueereles, a [prob. from squeege, intens. form
of squeeze.]

1. a T-shaped tool having the crossbar
edged with a strip of rubber or the like, used
to scrape water from a flat surface, as in
washing windows.

2. a rubber roller used for this purpose in
photographic development, lithography, etc.
Also southees.

Also squilges.

Also squitges.

squee'gee, vi.; squeegeed, pt., pp.; squeegeeing, ppr. to scrape, press, or treat with a
squeegee; also squitges.

squeez'à-ble, u. 1. that can be squeezed,
pressed, compressed, etc.

2. capable of being constrained or forced to
yield something.

queeze, v.i.; squeezed, pt., pp.; squeezing, ppr. [ME. squise, from AS. cwisan, to squeeze.]

ppr. [MB. squise from squeeze]

1. to press hard or closely; to exert pressure on, especially from two or more sides, often in order to extract liquid, as juice, or the like; to compress.

2. to get, bring forth, or extract by pressure; as, she squeezed water from the clothes.

3. to get, extract, or extort by force or unfair means.

3, to get, extract, or extent of air means,
4, to force or cause to pass by pressing; as,
he squeezed his hand through the opening.
5, to oppress with exactions, burdensome
taxes, or the like.
6, to embrace closely; to hug.
7, to make a fascimile impression, or
squeeze, of.
8, to put pressure or bring influence to

squeeze, ot.
8. to put pressure or bring influence to bear upon (a person or persons) to do a certain thing, as to pay money, etc. [Colloq.]
9. in bridge, to force (an opponent) to play a potentially winning card in a trick that he cannot win

cannot win.
Syn.—hug, compress, crowd, pinch. squeeze, v.i. 1, to yield or give way to pres-

sure.

2. to exert pressure.

3. to force one's way by pushing or pressing (with in, out, through, etc.).

queeze, n. 1. a squeezing or being squeezed; hard or close pressure. 2. (a) a close embrace; a hug; (b) a firm pressing or grasping of another's hand in

one's own.

3. the state of being closely pressed or

packed; crush.

4. a facsimile impression made by pressing a soft substance ento something, as a coin or inscription.
5. a small quantity of something extracted

5. a smart quantity
by squeezing.
6. pressure or influence brought to bear, as
in extortion. [Colloq.]
7. in bridge, a play in which one player is
squeezed by another.

squeezed by another.

squeeze play, 1, in bridge, a play in which an
opponent's discard forces him to reveal a possible taking card in one suit or to relinquish
control of another suit.

2, in baseball, a play in which the batter tries to bunt, permitting a runner on third base to try for home on the pitch.

squeez'er, w. 1. one who or that which

squeezes.

2. in metallurgy, a machine used to squeeze
the balls of puddled iron.

3. [pl.] playing cards, having the number of
spots and the suit indicated in the upper leftspots and the hand corner.

squeez'ing, n. 1. the act of one who or that which squeezes.
2. [pl.] that which is forced out by pressure;

dregs.
3. same as squeeze, n. 4.

squelch, n. [from earlier quelch (fusion of quell and crush) with s- intens.]

1. the sound of liquid, mud, slush, etc. moving under pressure or suction, as in wet shore.

2. a crushed mass of something.
3. a crushing retort 3. a crushing retort, answer, rebuke, etc. [Colloq.]

[Colloq.]
squelch, s.t.; squelched, pt., pp.; squelching, ppr. 1. to crush or smash by or as by falling or stamping upon; to squash.

2. to suppress, subdue, or silence completely and with a crushing effect,
squelch, s.t. 1. to make a squelch (sense 1).

2. to walk heavily, as through mud or slush, or in wet shoes, making such a sound, squench, s.t. to quench, [Obs.]
sque-teague' (-teg'), n.; bl. sque-teague', [Am. Ind.] any of several food fishes of the genus Cynoscion found off the Atlantic coast of eastern North America; also called weak-fish and sea trout.

fish and sea trout.

1. a little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, or combustible matter, sent into the air burning, and bursting with a crack; a firecracker which hisses and spurts, ending in an explosion; also, in England, any firecracker.

2. a broken firecracker that burns without exploding, making a hissing noise.

3. a sarcastic speech or attack; a lampoon.

4. one who writes squibs; a petty fellow.

[Obs.]

quib, s.t. and s.t. squibbed. At Attack.

quib, e.t. and e.t.; squibbed, pt., pp.; squib-bing, pp., 1. to burn or shoot off (a squib). 2. to write or utter a squib or squibs

(against).
J. to fire or explode with the sound of a

squio, aquid, n.; pl. squid, or squid, [prob. from dial, squirt.]

1. a cephalopod with ten arms, two being much longer than the others, and a long slender body: small squid are used as bait and for food.

tor tood.

2. an artificial bait, made in imitation of a squid, used in fishing, giant squid; a very large cephalopod. squid, v.i. to fish with squids.

squid, s.t. to fish with squids.
squid'ding, s. fishing with squids.
squid hound, a fish; the striped bass.
squid'ligs squids, squid-ligs squid hound, a fish; the striped bass.
squid'ligs squid squi

squill see, s., squilgeous p., p., squilgeous p. pp., same as squeegee.
squill, n. [Fr. squille; from L. squilla, scilla; Gr. skilla, a quill.]
1. a liliaceous plant, Scilla maritima (Urginea scilla), found in southern Europe and northern Africa:
it is nearly allied to the hyacinths, onions, etc., having a spreading perianth, stamens shorter than the perianth, smooth filaments, a three-cornered capsule with three many-seeded cells: also called sea onion.

SCHILL (Schlama) sea onion.
2. the dried bulb of this

2. the aried blub of this plant, sliced and used in medicine as an expectorant, diuretic, etc.
3. any of a number of related plants of the lily family, with blue, white, or purple flowers.

The HBJ School Dictionary

PE16928 H426 1977

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ISBN 0-15-321142-3

Illustrations: Diamond Art Studio; Fred Irvin

Maps: Harbrace



in-her-i-tance [in-her's-tens] n. 1 The act, fact, or right of inheriting: He is wealthy by inheritance. 2 Something inherited, as money. in-her-i-tor [in-her's-ter] n. Someone who inherits something; heir.

in-hib-it [in-hib'it] v. To hold back, check, or restrain (an act, impulse, etc.): Her words were inhibited by shyness.

in hi bi tion [in/(h)i bish'en] n. 1 The act of inhibiting. 2 An inhibited condition. 3 A belief, feeling, fear, or other force within that keeps a person from acting or thinking freely: to overcome one's inhibitions.

in-hos-pi-ta-ble [in-hos-pi-ta-bal or in/hos-pit/ə bəl] adj. 1 Not kind and generous towards guests; not hospitable. 2 Providing no shelter or comfort: an inhospitable climate.

in-hu-man [in-(h)yoo'mən] adj. 1 Cruel, brutal, or monstrous: inhuman treatment. 2 Not human in nature or form. —in·hu/man·ly adv.

in-hu-man-i-ty [in/(h)yoo-man/a-te] n., pl. inhu-man-i-ties 1 Extreme cruelty. 2 A cruel action or word.

in-im-i-cal [in-im/i-kəl] adj. 1 Unfavorable; opposed: Rust is inimical to machines. 2 Not friendly: an inimical nation.

in-im-i-ta-ble [in-im'a-ta-bal] adj. That cannot be copied or imitated; matchless: her inimitable grace. - in im'i ta bly adv.

in iq ui tous [in ik'wa tas] adj. Extremely wicked or unjust; sinful: an iniquitous act.

in-iq-ui-ty [in-ik'wə-tē] n., pl. in-iq-ui-ties 1 Great evil or injustice; wickedness. 2 An evil or unjust action; sin.

in itial [in ish'əl] adj., n., v. in itialed or in i tialled, in i tial ing or in i tial ling 1 adj. Of or coming at the beginning; earliest; first: his initial attempt. 2 n. (often pl.) The first letter of a name or word. 3 v. To mark or sign with one's initials: The teacher initialed the note.

in-i-tial-ly [in-ish'ol-le] adv. At the beginning; at first

Initial Teaching Alphabet An alphabet of 43 characters representing the sounds of English. for use in teaching beginners to read.

in iti ate [v. in ish'ē āt, n. in ish'ē it] v. in i ti-at-ed, in-i-ti-at-ing, n. 1 v. To set up or set going; start; begin: to initiate changes. 2 v. To make (someone) a member of a club or society, usually by putting him through special ceremonies or tests. 3 n. A person who has recently been admitted to a club or society. 4 v. To instruct or introduce: We initiated her into the art of cooking. —in·i/ti·a/tion n. —in·i/ti· a-tor n.

in iti a tive [in ish'(ē) a tiv] n. 1 The first step in starting or doing something: to take the initiative. 2 The power, ability, or right to take the first step: to have the initiative. 3 The right or procedure by which citizens may introduce bills in a legislature by petition.

in-iect [in-iekt/] " 1 To drive or shoot in

hypodermic needle or syringe: to antitoxin. 2 To treat with injections; to dog with serum. 3 To put or throw comment, suggestion, quality, etc.); to humor into a play. - in jec'tion n. in-ju-di-cious [in/joo-dish/əs] adj. Not pood judgment; thoughtless; unwise. injudicious remark. - in'ju di'clous le in-junction [in-jungk/shan] n. 1 An a direction, or command. 2 An order issued court of law forbidding or requiring someo

do something. in-jure [in/jar] v. in-jured, in-juring hurt, harm, or damage: She injured h The gossip injured his reputation.

in ju ri ous [in joor e es] adj. Causing hu damage; harmful: injurious insects? in·ju·ry [in/jər·ē] n., pl. in·ju·rles il harm, or damage done to someone or someone a head injury; an injury to one's pride.

in justice [in justis] n. 1 Lack of a fairness, or equal treatment; the injustice innocent man's being punished. 2 An ur

action; a wrong: to do an injustice. ink [ingk] 1 n. A black or colored liquids stance, used for writing, drawing, and print 2 v. To put ink on or over: to ink out a. 3 n. The dark liquid that octopuses, squid cuttlefish shoot out into the water. themselves

ink-ling [ingk/ling] n. A slight sugge hint: to give an inkling of one's plans ink-stand [ingk'stand'] n. 1 A rack for ! pens and ink. 2 A container for ink ink well [ingk'wel'] n. A container sometimes set into the surface

of a desk. ink·y [ing'kē] adj. ink·i·er, ink-i-est 1 Dark as black ink: the inky night. 2 Covered or stained with ink: inky fingers

in·laid [in'lād or in·lād'] 1 Past tense and past participle of INLAY. 2 adj. Set into and even with the surface of somewith inlaid ivory. 3 adj. Decorated with of contrasting material set evenly into the of something: an inlaid wall panel. in land [adj. in land, n., ado. in land] land 1 adj. Not near the coast or the De of a country; of or in the interior; population; an inland state. 2 n. The part of a country; the interior. 8 additionards an interior region: We live inlanding

in-law [in'16'] n. informal A relative traveled inland. in-lay [v. in-la' or in'la', n. in'la'] a bullet in laying, n. 1 v. To set into a surface form a decoration or design: to inlay day in light wood 2 s. To decorate by inserting

Material or a design A filling, as of gold. coth and cemented i or in'let] n. 1 A ing into the land ner body of water. nce or opening. In mat] n. 1 A nmed in a prison, other such insti-An inhabitant or

(mimosti) adj. Fardeepest, or most seco

A restaurant or · a road and serving tr all or in'at] adj. N adle ability. — in a adj. 1 Farther munici intimate; sec

🚺 In human beings, a that contains organs he balance. See pictur ort [in/ər·möst/] adj.

Holing] n. 1 A divisi ing which each team I ning innings. 2 (often by a person or received have their innings. pear [ifi/kē/pər] n. A

1009 [in/a:sans] n. 1 F dame. 2 Natural sir cence

ite (into sont) 1 adj. Oll: guiltless: He w G Showing a lack of an innocent girl. Having no bad harmless: an inno ntily ade.

ous [i∙nok'yōō∙əs] ¢ harm: harmless: an owiremark. — in n tion [in/a-vā/shən] : Ay of doing things omething newly i an innovation in 190 (Avor [in/a-va/tar] n. new ideas, methods (do [in/yōō en/dō] / hint, usually one mulation; to accuse t mera ble [i-n(y)00/m o be counted; countles

tare, pälm; end W. E in sicken, i in

as a conformist or as one behind the times. 21 adj. slang Conventional or behind the times. on the square 1 At right angles. 2 informal In a fair and honest manner. square off To take a position for attack or defense. - square oneself informal To make up for something one did that was wrong: He tried to square himself with the man he had cheated. - square peg in a round hole A missit. — square'ly adv. — square'ness n. square dance U.S A dance in which four couples form a square and then do various steps. square-rigged [skwar'rigd'] adj. Fitted with

four-cornered sails extended on yards fastened at the middle across the mast. square-rig-ger

[skwar'rig'er] n. square-rigged ship. square root The factor of a number which, multiplied by itself, gives the origi-The nal number: square root of 25 is 5.



A square-rigged ship

squash¹ [skwosh] n. The fleshy, edible fruit of various trailing plants of the gourd family. • Squash comes from an Algonquian Indian word.

squash² [skwosh] 1 v. To crush or become crushed into a pulp or soft mass. 2 n. A crushed mass. 3 n. The sudden fall of a heavy, soft, or bursting body, or the sound it makes. 4 n. The sound made by walking through ooze or mud. 8 v. To press or squeeze: So many people squashed into the auditorium that it became very hot and stuffy. 6 v. To put down; quell or suppress: to squash a revolt. 7 n. A game like tennis or handball, played on an indoor court with rackets and a ball.

squash-i-er, adi. squash-y [skwosh'ē] squashiest 1 Soft, moist, and mushy: squashy earth. 2 Easily squashed: a soft, squashy tomato.

squat [skwot] v. squat-ted or squat, squatting, n., adj. 1 v. To crouch and sit on one's heels, with the knees bent and the weight usually on the balls of the feet. 2 v. To sit on the ground with the legs drawn close to the body. 3 n. The act of squatting. 4 n. A squatting position. 5 adj. Crouching. 6 adj. Short and thick in shape. 7 v. To settle on a piece of land without owning it, paying for it, or having a right to it. 8 v. To settle on government land in accordance with laws that will eventually give title to it. -

squaw [skwô] n. An American Indian woman squatter n. or wife. • Squaw comes from an Algonquian Indian word meaning woman.

squawk [skwôk] 1 r. To give a shrill, harsh cry, as a parrot. 2 n. Such a shrill, harsh cry. 3 v. slang To complain or protest loudly. 4 n. slang A loud complaint or protest.

squeak [skwēk] 1 n. A thin, sharp, sha sound. 2 v. To make a squeak, as a mou door. - close squeak or narrow squeak informal A narrow escape. — squeak'y squeal [skwël] 1 s. To give a long, shrill, hi pitched cry, as a pig. 2 n. A cry like this slang To turn informer; tattle.

squirt

squeam-ish [skwe/mish] adj. 1 Easily mote a little sick at the stomach. 2 Too easily disgusted or shocked; prudish. - squared

ish ness n squee-gee [skwē'jē] n. A tool with a halfd and a crosspiece edged with

rubber or leather, used to move a liquid over or off a surface as in washing windows. [skwēz] squeeze squeezed, squeezing, n.

1 s. To press hard upon or press together: to squeeze an orange. 2 n. A firm press. 3 v. To apply pressure:
Don't squeeze so hard. 4 v. To yield to pressure: Wet cloth squeezes easily. 5 v. To push out by pressure: to squeeze

juice from fruit; to squeeze money from and 6 v. To force or push; cram: Try to squite: into the suitcase. 7 s. To force one's way to squeeze through a tight place, 8 n. The ac squeezing, 9 s. To hug; embrace, 10 s. A.k.

squeich [akwelch] s. informal To mubdul - squeez'er n. make silent, as with a crushing reply, squib [skwib] n. 1 A small firework that plodes like a rocket after being thrown or to 2 A broken firecracker that burns with a spital sound. 3 A short speech or piece of writing t is witty and critical.

squid [skwid] n., pl. squid or squids animal like the cuttlefish, but having a thinner body, tail fins, and two of the fen around its mouth longer than the others. around its mouth longer than the others squint [skwint] 1 v. To look with half deeyes, as into bright light. 2 n. The act of the standard of t of squinting. 3 v. To look sideways. 4 hasty glance. 5 v. To be cross-eyed. 6

squire [skwir] n., r. squired, squirdig cross-eyed condition. In England, a country gentleman or a owns much land. 2 n. U.S. In small and areas, a title sometimes used for justices of peace, etc. 3 n. A young man who served attendant to a knight. 4 n. A man who s a woman. 5 v. To escort (a woman).

squirm [skwûrm] s. To bend and twist the poor wriggle, often from pain, nervousness, etc. squir rel [skwur'a] n. 1 A small, (uny an that has a long bushy tail, sharp teeth, and live in trees. 2 The squirrel's fur.

squirt [skwûrt] 1 v. To come out or s come out in a thin stream or jet; spurt wet by squirting; John squirted Tom water pistol. 3 n. A squirting or spurting

Iliquid squirted out. ent, usually young, pers The symbol for the elen Abbreviation of SENIOR Abbreviation of STEAM Abbreviation, in prope

TRAIT. 8 STREET. b [slab] s. stabbed, s ce or wound with a poin ust: She stabbed the pir orive a wound or inflict cinted weapon: The is like a dagger. 4 n. A nted weapon. 5 n. bbing. 6 n. A sudden,

abol conscience. 7 n. in od at painting pictur ck To slander or injur stab/ber n.

bility [sta-bil'a-tē] diness; balance. 2 Fi

bilize [stā/bə·līz] v. ing 1 To make firm dy; keep from changi o steady the motion c neans of a stabilizer.

ibilizer [stā/bə·lī/zə his that stabilizes. 2 miruction to keep the r n steady. ¶3 (ble! [stā/bəl] *adj*.

Not easily moved or class. 2 Long las able. 8 Able to kee inal position.

uble¹ [stā/bəl] n., v. A building set apart orses or cattle. 2 v. ob(e) We made sure tha the night. 3 n. A grou o a single owner.

oca to [stə kä/tō] *adı* Ladj. Sounding for as a musical note; In a staccato ma Using staccato not

lok [stak] 1 n. A la week, usually cone P plle or heap: a or place in a pile Abay. 4 n. A group porting one another. where most of the chimney; smokestack secret and dishones

> ace, care, pälm; **in** above, e in sicken check; ring; t

Scott, Foresman Advanced Dictionary

Doubleday Edition

Thorndike/Barnhart

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LC 78-111276

SEP 2 5 1978

vote, especially by petition. 5 procedure for doing this.

(i nish/ē ə tôr/ē, initia to ry i nish/ë ə tor/e), adj. 1 first; beginning; introductory. 2 serving to initiate into some society or some special knowledge or study.



in ject (in jekt/), v.t. I force (liquid, medicine, etc.) into a chamber, passage, cavity, or tissue: inject penicillin into a muscle, inject fuel into an engine, 2 fill (a cavity, etc.) with liquid forced in: The dentist injected the boy's gums with Novocaine. 3 throw in; insert; interiect: Inject a remark into a conversation. [< Latin injectum thrown in < in-in + jacere to throw] —in jec/tor, n.

in jection (in jek/shon), n. 1 act or process of injecting: Drugs are often given by injection. 2 liquid injected: an injection of penicil-

in ju di cious (in/jü dish/os), adj. showing bad judgment; not judicious; unwise. —in∕ju--in/ju di/cious ly, adv.

di/cious ness, n.
in junc tion (in jungk/shən), n. lan au thoritative or emphatic order; command: Injunctions of secrecy did not prevent the news from leaking out. 2 a formal order from a court of law ordering a person or group to do. or refrain from doing, something. 3 act of commanding or authoritatively directing. [< Late Latin injunctionem < Latin injungere enjoin < in- in + jungere join]
in junc tive (in jungk/tiv), adj. serving to

command.

in jure (in/jer), v.t., -jured, -jur ing. 1 do damage to; harm; hurt: Do not break or injure the bushes in the park. See synonym study below. 2 be unfair to; do injustice or wrong to.

Syn. 1 Injure, hurt, impair mean to harm or damage. Injure implies any sort of damage, large or small: Dishonesty injures a business. Hurt particularly means to cause physical injury or bodily or mental pain to a person or animal: He hurt my hand by twisting it. Impair means to injure by weakening strength or value gradually in ways that can-not by remedied: Poor eating habits impair health.

in jur i ous (in jur/ē os), adj. 1 causing injury; harmful: Hail is injurious to crops. 2 unfair; unjust; wrongful. [< Latin injuriosus] —in jur'i ous ly, adv. —in jur'i-

in jury (in/jorē), n., pl.-juries. 1 hurt or loss caused to or endured by a person or thing; harm; damage. 2 unfairness; injustice; wrong. [< Latin injuria unfairness, wrong < in-not + jus, juris right]
in jus tice (in jus/tis), n. 1 lack of justice;

being unjust. 2 an unjust act.

ink (ingk), n. 1 a colored or black liquid used for writing, printing, or drawing. 2 a dark

liquid thrown out for protection by cuttlefish, squids, etc. —v.t. put ink on; mark or stain with ink. [< Old French enque < Late Latin encaustum < Greek enkauston < enkaiein burn in < en- in + kalein to burn! -ink/er. -ink/like/, adj.

ink blot (ingk/blot/), n. 1 blot made with ink. 2 one of the designs or patterns used in the Rorschach test.

ink horn (ingk/hôrn/), n. a small, portable container, often made of horn, formerly used to hold ink. -adl. learned or bookish; pedantic: inkhorn terms.

ink ling (ingk/ling), n. a vague notion; slight suspicion; hint. [Middle English < inclen to whisper, hint < Old English inca doubt]

ink stand (ingk/stand/), n. 1 stand to hold ink and pens. 2 container used to hold ink. ink well (ingk/wel/), n. container used to hold ink on a desk or table.

ink y (ing/kē), adj., ink i er, ink i est. 1 like ink: dark: black: inky shadows. 2 covered with ink; marked or stained with ink. 3 of

ink; using ink. —ink/i ness, n.
in laid (in/lād/), adj. 1 set in the surface as a
decoration or design: The top of the desk had an inlaid design of light wood in dark. 2 decorated with a design or material set in the surface: The box had an inlaid cover. v. pt. and pp. of inlay.

in land (adj. in/land; n., adv. in/land, in/land'), adj. 1 of or situated in the interior part of a country or region: Illinois is an inland state. 2 domestic; not foreign: Inland trade. -n, interior of a country; land away from the border or the coast. toward the interior.

in land or (in/len der), n. person who lives in the interior of a country.

Inland Passage, coastal waterway connecting Seattle, Washington, with the coastal cities of British Columbia and Alaska.

Inland Sea, sea or strait formed by the three large islands of W Japan. 240 mi. long. in-law (in/10/), n. INFORMAL, person related by marriage.

in lay (in/la/), v., -laid, -laying, n. -v.t. I to set in the surface as a decoration or design; inlay strips of gold. 2 decorate with a design set in the surface: inlay a wooden box with gold. —n. 1 an inlaid decoration, design, or material. 2 a shaped piece of gold, orcelain, etc., cemented in a tooth as a filling, -in/lay/er, n.

in let (in/let), n. 1 a narrow strip of water running from a larger body of water into the land or between islands. 2 way of entering: entrance.

in lo co pa ren tis (in lo/ko pa ren/tis), LATIN. in the place of a parent; as a parent. in ly (in/le), adv. 1 inwardly; within. 2 thoroughly; deeply.

in mate (in/māt), n. 1 person confined in a prison, asylum, hospital, etc. 2 person who lives in the same building with another; occupant: inhabitant.

in me di as res (in mā/dē as rās/; inmē/dē as rēz/), LATIN. in or into the midst of things; beginning in the middle of the action or story, rather than at the beginning.

in memoriam (in mamôr/ē am; in mamor/e am), LATIN. in memory (of); to the memory (of).

in most (in/most), adi. I farthest in: deepest: the inmost depths of the mine. 2 most inward; most private, secret, or hidden: one's inmost thoughts.

inn (in), n. 1 a public house for lodging and caring for travelers. Hotels have largely taken the place of the old inn. 2 restaurance tavern. [Old English < Inne in]

in nards (in/erdz), n.pl. INFORMAL, internal organs of the body; viscers, internal workings or parts of any com mechanism, structure, etc. [variant of wards]

in nate (i nat/, in/at), adj. 1 existing in person from birth; natural; inborn; page 2 existing naturally in anything; inherent [< Latin innatum < in- in + nasci be ben -in nate/ly, adv. -in nate/ness, n.
in ner (ln/er), adj. 1 situated more with further in; inside. 2 more intimate; not private, secret, or hidden: She kept her have thoughts to herself. 3 of the mind of the mental or spiritual. [Old English inners, so parative of inne within -in/nerly, and

-in/ner ness, n. inner city, u.s. I the central part of a large city or metropolitan area; the heart or core of a city. 2 this part characterized by congetion, poverty, dirt, etc.; the city slums inner ear, the innermost part of the set behind the middle ear. In man it contains the semicircular canals, the cochlea, and the sory ends of the auditory nerve. See early diagram.

Inner Light, (in the belief of Quakers) light of Christ in the soul, acting as a spiritual guide.

Inner Mongolia, region in N China, to and east of the Mongolian People's Re in ner most (in/or most), adj. farther inmost.

in ner sole (in/ər söl/), n. insole, inner space, 1 space beneath the spire of the sea. 2 region of the mind beyond surface.



inlay (del. 1) several inlays on a portion o an inlaid table

inner tube, a flexible, inflatable tube used inside the outer casings of a tires.

In ness (in/is), n. George, 1825:189 American painter.

in ning (in/ing), n. 1 division of a bas game during which each team has a bat. 2 the turn one team or group has of and score in a game. 3 Usually, inning. the time a person or party is in powers for action: When our party lost the the other side had its innings. [Old E

innung a taking in < in in]
in nings (in/ing2), n. (in cricket) an indistin heep or (in/ke/par), n. person
owns, manages, or keeps an int.

in no cence (in/a sons), n. 1 freedom in sin. wrong sin, wrong, or guilt: The accused man pro-his innocence with an alibi. 2 simplicity: of cunning; naiveness: the innocents little child. 8 the common bluct.

in no cent (in/s sent), adj. I doing no an or evil; free from sin or wrong; not put see synonym study below. 2 without the edge of evil: A baby is innocent. I having

ng the simplic ald; guileless; s less; innocent ent person. 2 in < in-not + i ity adv. adj. 1 Innoc mean free froi

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tied with two overhand is come out alongs by will not slip and is easily diagram; system of units, such a re, used for measuring for table.

square-rigged salls on the foremask

cwer/rigd/, akwar/rigs/ incipal sails set at must asts. (skwer/rig/or, skwar/ rigged ship, ber that produces a great number when multiplied by itself: The square root of 16 is 4.

aquare sail, a four-sided sail carried on a

quare shooter, INFORMAL a fair and honest person.

quare-shoul dered (skwer/shöl/dərd, skwar/shöl/dərd), adlj. having shoulders that are high, not sloping, and well braced back. quar ish (skwer/ish, skwar/ish), adl. nearly square; having breadth more nearly equal to length or height than is usual. gauar/ish ly, adv.

quash (skwosh), v.t. 1 squeeze or press into a flat mass or pulp; crush: She squashed the bug. 2 put an end to; stop by force; suppress; quash: The police quickly squashed the riot. 3 INFORMAL, silence or disconcert with a crushing argument, reply, etc. -v.i. be pressed into a flat mass or pulp: Cream puffy squash easily. 2 make a splashing sound; move with a squashing sound: squash hrough the mud and slush. 3 crowd; —n. 1 something squashed; a mass. 2 act, fact, or sound of erushed mass. squashing. 3 either of two games somewhat ike handball and tennis, played in a walled court with rackets and a rubber ball. parrism, beverage made with fruit juice and, usually, carbonated water. [< Old French esquasser, ultimately < Latin ex- out quassare to press] -aquash/er, n.

aquash² (skwosh), n., pl. squash or squash es. 1 any of a genus of vinelike plants belonging to the gourd family. 2 its fruit, eaten as a vegetable or often used in ples. [short for earlier squantersquash Algonquian]

equash bug, a large, foul-smelling, darkcolored insect of North America, injurious to iquash and to some other plants.

squash y (skwosh/ē), adj., squash i er, squash i est. I easily squashed: squashy cream puffs. 2 soft and wet: squashy ground. Shaving a squashed or flattened look: a squashy nose.—squash/ily, adv.—squash/i ness, n.

squat (skwot), v., squat ted or squat, squat ting, adj, squat ter, squat test, n.—vi. 1 crouch on the heels. 2 sit on the pound or floor with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body. 3 settle on another's land without title or right. 4 settle on public land to acquire ownership of it under government regulation.—v.t. seat (oneself) with the legs drawn up.—adj, crouching: a squat figure sat in front of the fre. 2 short and thick; low and broad: a squat teapot.—n. 1 act of squatting. 2 a squatting posture. [< Old French esquatir to crush]—squatVness, n. squat ter (skwot/or), n. 1 person who settles on public land to acquire ownership of it. 3 person or animal that crouches

or squats.

Squatter sovereignty, U.S. popular sovereignty.

weignty,
*quat ty (skwot/ē), adj., -ti er, -ti est. short
and thick; low and broad; squat.

*quaw (skwô), n. 1 a North American Indi sa woman or wife. 2 sLANG. woman or wife. I< Algonomian I

quaw fish (skwô/fish/), n., pl. -fish ee or fish. any of several large, slender carps, common in rivers of the Pacific coast of North America.

quawk (skwôk), v.i. 1 make a loud, harsh tound: Hens and ducks squawk when fright-

ened. 2 stang, complain loudly. $-\nu.t$, utter harshly and loudly. -n. 1 a loud, harsh sound. 2 stang. a loud complaint. [imitative] -squawk/er, n.

squaw man, a white man married to an Indian squaw, especially one who has more or less abandoned white customs.

squeak (skwēk), v.i. 1 make a short, sharp, shrill sound: A mouse squeaks. 2 INFORMAL. get or pass (by or through) with difficulty: The bill squeaked through the House of Representatives.—v.i. 1 cause to squeak. 2 utter with a squeak.—n. 1 a short, sharp, shrill sound. 2 INFORMAL. chance to get by or escape: a narrow squeak. [apparently imitative]

squeak y (skwē/kē), adj., squeak i er, squeak i est. squeaking. —squeak/i ly, adv. —squeak/i ness, n.

squeal (skwēl), v.i. 1 make a long, sharp, shrill cry: A pig squeals when it is hurt. 2 SLANG. turn informer; inform. 3 INFORMAL. complain loudly; squawk.—v.i. utter sharply and shrilly.—n. a long, sharp, shrill cry. [imitative]—squeal/er, n. squeam ish (skwē/mish), adj. 1 too proper, modest, etc.; easily shocked; prudish. 2 too particular; too scrupulous. 3 slightly sick at one's stomach; nauseated. 4 casily affected with nausea; queasy. [< Anglo-French escoymous]—squeam/ish ness, n.

squee gee (skwē/jē/), n., v., -geed, -gee ing. —n. 1 tool consisting of a blade of rubber or the like and a handle, used for sweeping water from wet decks, removing water from windows after washing, etc. 2 any of various similar devices. —v.l. sweep, scrape, or press with a squeege. [perhaps < squeege, variant of squeeze]

squeeze (skwez), v., squeezed, squeezing, n. —v.t. 1 press hard; compress: squeeze a lemon. 2 hug; embrace: She squeezed her child. 3 force or thrust by pressing: squeeze oneself through a narrow opening. 4 force out or extract by pressure squeeze juice from a lemon. 5 get by force, pressure, or effort; extort: The dictator squeezed money from the people. 6 informal. put pressure on or try to influence (a person or persons) to do something, especially to pay money: The blackmailer squeezed his victim for more money. 7 burden; oppress: Heavy laxes squeezed the people. —v.i. 1 yield to pressure: Sponges squeeze easily. 2 force a way: I squeezed through the crowd.

n. 1a squeezing; tight pressure. 2a friendly or affectionate pressing of another's hand in one's own. 3 hug; embrace. 4 crush; crowd. 5a small quantity or amount squeezed out. 6 something made by pressing; cast; impression. 7 INFORMAL. situation from which escape is difficult, as when a retailer is caught between low prices and high

[ultimately Old English cwysan]
—squeez'a ble, adf. —squeez'er, n.
squeeze bottle, a plastic bottle which is

costs.

squeezed to force out its contents.
squeeze play, (in baseball) a play in which
the batter bunts the ball, giving a runner on
third base a good chance to score.

squelch (skwelch), v.t. 1 cause to be silent; crush: She squelched him with a look of contempt. 2 strike or press on with crushing force; put down; squash; suppress. —v.i. 1 walk in mud, water, wet shoes, etc., making a splashing sound; slosh. 2 make the sound

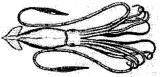
hat, āge, fär; let, ēqual, term; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil, out; cup, put, rüle; ch, child; ng, long; sh, she; th, thin; ŦH, then; zh, measure;

 \ni represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

< = from, derived from, taken from.

of one doing so. —n. 11NFORMAL. a crushing retort. 2a splashing sound made by walking in mud, water, wet shoes, etc. [apparently imitative] —squelch'er, n.

squib (skwib), n. 1 a short, witty, or satirical attack in speech or writing; lampoon. 2 a broken firecracker. 3 a small firework that burns with a hissing noise and finally explodes. [origin uncertain]



squid-body of this type to 18 ft. long

squid (skwid), n., pl. squids or squid, v., squid ded, squid ding. —n. any of various saltwater cephalopod mollusks, having eight arms and two tentacles that surround the mouth, a round or elongated body, and a pair of tail fins. Small squids are much used as bait. —v.i. fish with a squid as bait. [origin uncertain]

equig gle (skwig/əl), n., v., -gled, -gling.

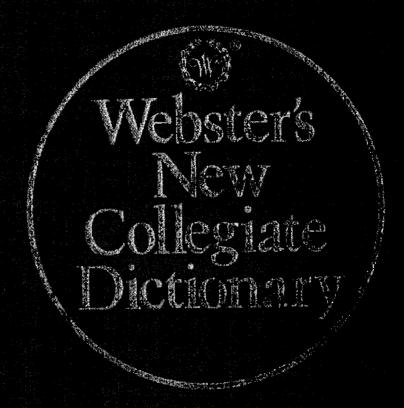
—n. a wriggly twist or curve. —v.l. make with twisting or curving lines. —v.l. twist and turn about; writhe; squirm; wriggle. [blend of squirm and wriggle]

squill (skwil), n. 1 plant of the lily family, whose onionlike bulb is used in medicine. 2 its bulb. [< Latin squilla < Greek skilla] squint (skwint), v.i. 1 look with the eyes partly closed. 2 look sideways. 3 incline; tend: The general's remark squinted toward treason. 4 be cross-eyed. 5 run or go obliquely. —v.t. 1 hold (the eyes) partly closed. 2 cause to look sideways. —n. 1 a looking with partly closed eyes. 2 a sidelong look; hasty look; look. 3 tendency to look sideways. 4 inclination; tendency. 5 cross-eyed condition. —adj. 1 looking sideways; looking askance. 2 cross-eyed. [< asquint, of uncertain origin]—squint/er, n.

squinting modifier, (in grammar) a modifier placed in such a way that it may be taken to modify either a preceding or a following word; an ambiguous modifier. EXAMPLE: In "A man who runs swiftly tires," swiftly is a squinting modifier.

squinty (skwin/tē), adj., squintier, squintiest. having a squint. squire (skwir), n., v., squired, squir ing.

squire (skwir), n., v., squired, squir ing.—n. 1 (in Great Britain) a country gentleman or landed proprietor, especially the chief landowner in a district. 2 (in the United States) a justice of the peace or a local judge. 3 a young man of noble family who attended a knight till he himself was made a knight. 4 a male personal attendant, especially of a sov-



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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Main entry under title:

Webster's new collegiate dictionary.

Editions for 1898-1948 have title: Webster's collegiate dictionary. Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries.
PE1628.W4M4 1980 423 79-24073
ISBN 0-87779-398-0
ISBN 0-87779-399-9 (indexed)
ISBN 0-87779-400-6 (deluxe)

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ile of winning favor: PLEARING
ted in order to gain favor: PLEARING
à-she-ăt-in-le\) adv.
y\)id\\ n [ME, fir. MF, fi
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ved: UNDRATEFULNES
n [ME, fr. L ingredient, ingr
fin-+ gradi to go — more at
compound or is a component
: CONSTITUENT SYR see FLESS

L Ingressus, Ir. Ingressus, ps.
ENTRANCE: specif: the entracculation, or transit: 2: 18-3
- In-gression \(\text{Ingression}\) - great
1: of, relating to, or involve
2: INCHOATIVE 2 - ingression

oup with which one feels terests — compare our-case growing or tending inward own in; specif: having the na ~ toenail) 2: having timerest inward rather that see \'gron-nos\ n a growing inward (as to no or into a spece

a growing inward (as to no rinto a special particle of the continuation of the continu

sē\ n : INHABITATION n: one that occupied a sorter for a period of time (confident of the intestine) shon n: the act of inhabition to

mething (as an allergen of mething (as an allerge; ant adj. in-1-2-\ n 1 the sec of tal (as medication) to be tal should also medication) to be tal should also medicate of tal should in-1-2-1-0 in a device provide in dioxide for breathing the six in respiration of in-habling line + - belt to breathing 2: to take it as meals at once — Ring Larting 1, in-1 in the in-habet 2: a device inhabled 3: SNIFTER i-ik\ adj: not harmonic the

adj 1: not harmoniou i mial: CONFLICTING — in n 18-11988 71 An: DISCORD

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or-\ n : the quality, state or

terent-, inhaerens, prp. of long to or essential character of topoliced habit: INTRINSIC — In the

rheriten to make heir, inherit L. inhereditare, fr. in

triks n adj 1: capable of bent had of taking by inheritance n — in-her-it-ableman.

of genetic qualities by training the acquisition of a personal control by the second of the second o

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projectly as an inheritance 2: DEATH TAX; esp: Estable 1 in the state of the state

tiliam (ia-lah-s-liz-om) n : an acronym formed from initial

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In the station of the stationary and stationary straight the station of the stationary straight the station of the stationary straight and the straight straight and the straight straight straight and the straight straig

bettle the issue) 2: energy or aptitude displayed in initia-

in-jeo-tent \"jek-tont\ n : a substance that is injected into something in-jeo-tent \"jek-tont\ n : a substance that is injected into something in-jeo-tion \in-jek-tont\ n : a substance that is injected into something (the ~ of academic values into that aspect of our national file is a highly desirable. development — Goodwin Watson) b : the placing of an artificial satellits or a spacecraft into an orbit or on a trajectory; also : the time or piace at which injection occurs 2 : something (as a medication) that is injected in-jec-tor vazor \in-jek-ton-\ n : a safety vazor with a narrow single-otgod blade that is forced into place by a blade dispense: in-jud-dicious-\ in-jud-dici

psir, or farnish the standing of. c: to give pain to (~ a man's pride) 2 s: to inflict bodily burt on b: to impair the soundeness of c: to inflict material damage or loss on — in-jurser (in-jer-or) h

syn injure, Harm, hurt, damage, impair, mar shared meaning element: to affect injuriously snt sid.

injury: Detrainental (~ to health) 2: Abusive, Depandatory (speak not ~ words — George Washington) — in-jur-iously adv—

in-jur-ious-pass n

injury: Detrainental (~ to health) 2: Abusive, Depandatory (speak not ~ words — George Washington) — in-jur-iously adv—

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injury: Detrainental (~ to health) 2: Abusive, Depandatory (speak not ~ words — George Washington) — in-jur-iously adv—

in-jur-ious-pass n

injury: Injur-ious-pass n

injury: Injur-ious-pass n

injurious, ir. in — Jurs, jur right — more at juri] 1 s: an act that damages or hurts: wrong set ion to recover damages. 2: hurt, damage, or loss sustained syrs see injurence of justice: violation of right or of the rights of another: unprantss. 2: an unjust act syrs injurstice (\injurial injurial injurial injurial injurial injurial injurial injurial injurial injurial or of the rights of another: unprantss. 3: an unjust act syrs injurial injuria

pens Ink-well \in, kwel\ n: a container (as in a school desk) for ink inky cap n: a mushroom (genus Coprinus, esp. C. airomentarius) whose pileus melts into an inky fluid after the spores have

into an inky find after the spotes are matured in-laid \in-laid ad. \forall a: set into a surface in a decorative design (tables with \in-marble) b: decorated with a design or material set into a surface (a table with an \to top) 2 of linoleum: having a design that goes all the way through to the backing



inky cap

i cot. cart kitten or further a back a bake a sbut ch chim e less é easy g gift, l trip l llfe n sing ō flow ò flaw òl coin th thin th this ù foot y yet yû few yû furious zh vision aù out ch chin j joke ii loot

2squabble vi aquab-bled; squab-bling \-(-)lin\ : to quarrel noisily and to no purpose; wranging—aquab-bler \-(-)lar\ n |
3squad \skwid\ n | MF esquade; fr. OSp & Olt; OSp escuadra &
Olt squadra deriva. of (assumed) VL exquadrare to make square—
more at Square | 1: a small organized group of military personnel; esp : a tactical unit that can be easily directed in the field 2
: a small group engaged in a common effort or occupation
3squad or n : a police automobile connected by a two-way radio
with headquarters—called also cruises, prowl car
aquad-ron \skwid-ron\ n [It squadrone, aug. of squadra squad]: a
unit of military organization: a : a cavalry unit higher than a
troop and lower than a regiment b : a naval unit consisting of
two or more divisions and sometimes additional vessels of (1): a
unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a flight and lower than a
group c (2): a military flight formation
squadron leader n : a commissioned officer in the British air force
who ranks with a major in the army aquadron reacer n: a commissioned orneer in the british air force who ranks with a major in the army aquad room n 1: a room in a barracks used to billet soldiers 2: a room in a police station where members of the force assemble aqua-lene / kwa-lene n [18]v, fr. L squafus a sea fish]: an acyclic hydrocarbon C₁₀H₁₀ that is widely distributed in nature (as in seeds and esp. in shark-liver oils) and is a precursor of sterols (as cholestern). terol)

squal-id ('skwill-od') add [I. squalidus — more at SQUALOR]

: marked by filthiness and degradation from neglect or poverty 2

: SORDID Syrt see DIRTY — squal-id-ly adv — squal-id-ness at squally skwoly by fol Scand origin; akin to ON skwal uscless chalter | w : to ery our raucously: SCREAM ~ v : to utter in a strident voice — squaller a: a raucous cry

squall a: a raucous cry

squall a fiprob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw skwal rushing water]

: a sudden violent wind often with rain or snow 2: a short-lived commotion *equal wi: to blow a squall squall-len; -est 1: marked by squalls 2 : OUSTY

aqua-lor \skwäi-ər also 'skwäi-\ n [L; akin to L squalidus squalid,
squama scale]: the quality or state of being squalid

aquam- or aquama- comb form [NL, fr. L squama]: scale
: squama (squamation)

squa-ma \skwä-ma, 'skwä-\ n, p! aqua-mae \skwä-me, 'skwämn\[L]: Scale; also : a structure resembling a scale
aqua-matton \skwa-mā-shan\ n 1: the state of being scaly 2
the accomment of scale or an animal. the arrangement of scales on an animal squa-mo-asi vakwo-mo-sal, zalv adj 1 squamous 2: of, relating to, or being a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates corresponding to the aquamous portion of the temporal bone of Jequa-mo-ael jakw-'mō-sal, zal) adj 1: SQUAMOUS 2: of, relating to, or being a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man

**squamous \'\'sawa'-mō-s, 'kwā-' adj': SQUAMOUS squamous \'\'sawa'- adj': L'squamous, fr. squama scale 1 a: covered with or consisting of scales: SCALY b: of, relating to, or being a stratified epithelium that consists at least in its outer layers of small scalelike cells. 2: of, relating to, or being the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of various mammals (as man—squamous) ads.

**squamous cell a: a cell of or derived from squamous epithelium squamous cell a: a cell of or derived from squamous epithelium squamous cell a: a cell of or derived from squamous epithelium squamous 'www.squamous' squamous' \'\'skwā-myo-j\os, 'skwā-\' adj [L. squamula, dim. of squamol, 'minutely squamous' \'skwā-\' adj [L. squamula, dim. of squamol, 'minutely squamous' \'skwā-\' adj [L. squamula, dim. of squamol, 'minutely squamous' \'skwā-\' adj [L. squamula, dim. of squamol, 'minutely squamous' \'skwā-\' adj [L. squamula, dim. of squamol, 'minutely squamous' \'skwā-\' adj [L. squamula, dim. of squamol, 'minutely squamous' \'skwā-\' adj [L. squamula, dim. of squamol, 'minutely squamous' \'skwā-\' adj [L. squamula, dim. of squamol, 'minutely squamous' \'skwā-\' adj [L. squamula, dim. of squamol, 'minutely squamous' \'skwā-\' adj [L. squamula, dim. of squamol, 'minutely squamous' \'swamol, 'minutely \'swamol, 'minu

right: bring into agreement b: BRIBE, FIX ~ vi 1: to as with exactness: match precisely 2: to settle matters; esp; pay the bill. 3: to take a lighting stance. sym see AGREE aquare adv 1: in a straightforward or honest manner 2 as as to face or be face to face b: at right angles 3: with noth intervening: DURECILY (ran ~ into him) 4: in a firm man (looked him ~ in the eye) 5: in a square shape aquare away vi 1: to square the yards so as to sail before wind 2: to put everything in order or in readiness 3: to a up a lighting stance ~ vii: to put in order or in readiness aquare dance n: a dance for four couples who form a holi square deal n: an honest and light transaction or trade aquare knot n: a knot made of two reverse half-knots and it cally used to join the ends of two cords — see KNOT illustration square matrix n: a mathematical matrix with the same number rows and columns rows and columns
square measure n: a unit or system of units for measuring area
see MERIC System table, WEIGHT table
square of opposition: a square figure on which may be dem
strated the four logical oppositions of contrariety, subcontrarie
subalternation, and contradiction:
square-ry'skwar-or, 'skwer-\ n: one who squares; exp: a workn
who squares timber or stone:
square-rig n: a salling-ship rig in which the principal sails
extended on yards fastened to the masts horizontally and at th
center extended on yards fastened to the masts horizontally and at it center square-rigged \skwa(a)r-rigd. 'skwe(a)r-\ adj : having equipped with a square-rig aquare-rigged craft square-rigged roll in a factor of a number that when squared gives number (the square root of 9 is ± 3).

square sail \skwa(a)r-ski, 'skwe(a)r-sol' n : a 4-sided sail tended on a ward uspended at the middle from a mast square-shooter n: a just or honest person square-boad honest nigh and wall braced back square-toed \shooter \text{ for more square-toed ress n square-toed ress n square-toed ress n square-toed square-wave n: the rectangular wave form of a quantity it varies periodically and abruptly from one to the other of two toes roughties \text{ \text{ for more square-toed} \text{ \text{ for more square-t varies periodically and abruptly from one to the other of two to form values

aquerish \akwa(a)r-ish, 'skwe(a)r-\ adj : somewhat square
form or appearance—aquerish-by adr—aquerish-neas a

laquash \akwaish, 'skweish\ wo [MF esquasser, fr. (assumed)
exquassers. fr. L er. + quassers to shake—more at QUASH) w:
to press or beat into a pulp or a flat mass : CRUSH 2: to
down: suppress (~a revolt) ~w 1: to flatten out under p
sure or impact 2: to proceed with a spisshing or squelch
sound 3: SQUEZZE. PRESS—aquash-er n

aquash w 1 obs: something soft and easily crushed; specif;
unripe pod of peas 2: the sudden full of a heavy soft body or
sound of such a fall 3: a squelching sound made by walking
oozy ground or in water-soaked boots 4: a crushed mass 5:
sweetened citrus fruit juice usu, with added soda water
: SQUASH RACQUETS oozy ground or in water-soaked boots 4: a crushed mass 5: sweetened citrus fruit juice usu, with added soda water: squash adv: with a squash or a squashing sound squash adv: with a squash or a squashing sound squash adv: with a squash or a squashing sound squash n. pl squash-ser or squash by shortening & alter, earlier togoutersquash, fr. Natuck & Narraganset askinsquatany of various fruits of plants (genus Cucurbita) of the 50 family widely cultivated as vegetables and for livestock feed; 4: a plant and esp. a vine that bears squashes.

squash bug n: a large black American bug (Anasa trists of family Corcidae) in jurious to squash new care squash racquets n pl but sing in constr: a singles or doubles ga played in a 4-wall court with a long-handled racket and a rub bail that can be caromed off any number of walls squash tennis n: a singles racket game resembling squash quets played with an inflated ball the size of a tennis ball squashy 'skwish-8. 'skwish-\day squash-ler; est 1: est squash-ler; est (-c conciler to squash-ler; est (-c conciler to press together, fr. L. codetus, pp. of cogers to drive gether — more at COGENT w 1: to cause (oneself) to crouch sit on the ground 2: to occupy as a squaster ~ w 1: to crouch sit on the ground 2: to occupy as a squaster ~ w 1: to crouch sit on the feet and the knees are bent so that the buttocks rest on near the heals 3: to become a squastier squast n 1 a: the act of squatter | sitting with the hand close above the heels 2 a: low to the ground 5: marked disproportionate shortness or thickness — squastly adv — squast ness n SOUASH RACQUETS ness n

squat-ter \'skwät-or\ vi [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan skw

to sprinkle]: to go along through or as if through water

squatter n: one that squats; as a; one that settles on props

without right or title or payment of rent b; one that settles

public land under government regulation with the purpose of

outfine title. quiring title aquatter sovereignty n: NOPULAR SOVEREIGNTY 2 squatty \skwii.e\ adj squattler; est 1: low to the ground: DUMPY.TSICKSET squaw \(\frac{1}{2}\) skwi \(\frac{1}{2}\) of [of Algonquian origin; akin to Natick squaw \(\frac{1}{2}\) squaw \(\frac{1}{2}\) is a American Indian woman 2: WOMAN, WIFE usu, used disparagingly squaw-fish \(\frac{1}{2}\)-fish \(\frac{1}{2}\): any of several large cyprinid fishes (gcfl Ptychocheilus) of western No. America quiring title

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EXHIBIT B



LYSSES

J/MES

JOYCE

V-380 \$5.95 A VINTAGE GIANT



Ti ha dc hi fo n:

Because of the many scholarly notes which refer to the 1934, first American edition, this edition of *Ulysses* indicates in the margins the page numbers of that edition; these are placed next to the line which contains the last word of the old page. Page numbers in this edition appear in brackets at the bottom of the page.

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he called it. Soup, joint and sweet. Never know whose houghts you're chewing. Then who'd wash up all the plates and forks? Might be all feeding on tabloids that time. Teeth zetting worse and worse.

After all there's a lot in that vegetarian fine flavour of things from the earth garlic, of course, it stinks Italian organgrinders crisp of onions, mushrooms truffles. Pain to animal too. Pluck and draw fowl. Wretched brutes there at the cattlemarket waiting for the poleaxe to split their skulls open. Moo. Poor trembling calves. Meh. Staggering bob. Bubble and squeak. Butchers' buckets wobble lights. Give us that brisket off the hook. Plup. Rawhead and bloody bones. Flayed glasseyed sheep hung from their haunches, sheepsnouts bloodypapered sniveling nosejam on sawdust. Top and lashers going out. Don't maul them pieces, young one.

Hot fresh blood they prescribe for decline. Blood always needed. Insidious. Lick it up, smoking hot, thick sugary. Famished ghosts.

(168)

[171]

Ah, I'm hungry.

He entered Davy Byrne's. Moral pub. He doesn't chat. Stands a drink now and then. But in leapyear once in four. Cashed a cheque for me once.

What will I take now? He drew his watch. Let me see now.

Shandygaff?

-Hellow, Bloom! Nosey Flynn said from his nook.

—Hello, Flynn.
—How's things?

-Tiptop . . . Let me see. I'll take a glass of burgundy and

. . let me see.

Sardines on the shelves. Almost taste them by looking. Sandwich? Ham and his descendants mustered and bred there. Potted meats. What is home without Plumtree's potted meat? Incomplete. What a stupid adl Under the obituary notices they stuck it. All up a plumtree. Dignam's potted meat. Cannibals would with lemon and rice. White missionary too salty. Like pickled pork. Expect the chief consumes the parts of honour. Ought to be tough from exercise. His wives in a row to watch the effect. There was a right royal old nigger. Who ate or something the somethings of the reverend Mr MacTrigger. With it an abode of bliss. Lord knows what concoction. Cauls mouldy tripes windpipes faked and minced up. Puzzle find the meat. Kosher. No meat and milk together.

He returns after a life of absence to that spot of earth where he was born, where he has always been, man and boy, a silent witness and there, his journey of life ended, he plants his mulberrytree in the earth. Then dies. The motion is ended. Gravediggers bury Hamlet père and Hamlet fils. A king and a prince at last in death, with incidental music. And, what though murdered and betrayed, bewept by all frail tender hearts for, Dane or Dubliner, sorrow for the dead is the only husband from whom they refuse to be divorced. If you like the epilogue look long on it: prosperous Prospero, the good man rewarded, Lizzie, grandpa's lump of love, and nuncle Richie, the bad man taken off by poetic justice to the place where the bad niggers go. Strong curtain. [He found in the world without asactual what was in his world within as possible Maeterlinck says: If Socrates leave his house today he will find the sage seated on his doorstep. If Judas go forth tonight it is to Judas his steps will tend. Every life is many days, day after day. We walk through ourselves, meeting robbers, ghosts, giants, old men, young men, wives, widows, brothers-in-love. But always meeting ourselves. The playwright who wrote the folio of this world and wrote it badly (He gave us light first and the sun two days later), the lord of things as they are whom the most Roman of catholics call dio boia, hangman god, is doubtless all in all in all of us, ostler and butcher, and would be bawd and cuckold too but that in the economy of heaven, foretold by Hamlet, there are no more marriages, glorified man, an androgynous angel, being a wife unto himself. (210)

-Eureka! Buck Mulligan cried. Eureka! Suddenly happied he jumped up and reached in a stride

John Eglinton's desk.

—May I? he said. The Lord has spoken to Malachi. He began to scribble on a slip of paper.

Take some slips from the counter going out.

-Those who are married, Mr Best, douce herald, said, all save one, shall live. The rest shall keep as they are.

He laughed, unmarried, at Eglinton Johannes, of arts a

Unwed, unfancied, ware of wiles, they fingerponder nightly each his variorum edition of The Taming of the Shrew.

-You are a delusion, said roundly John Eglinton to Stephen. You have brought us all this way to show us a French triangle. Do you believe your own theory?

of saint Francis Xavier's church, upper Gardiner street, stepped on to an outward bound tram.

Off an inward bound tram stepped the reverend Nicholas (218)Dudley C. C. of saint Agatha's church, north William street, on to Newcomen bridge.

At Newcomen bridge Father Conmee stepped into an outward bound tram for he disliked to traverse on foot the dingy

way past Mud Island.

Father Conmee sat in a corner of the tramcar, a blue ticket tucked with care in the eye of one plump kid glove, while four shillings, a sixpence and five pennies chuted from his other plump glovepalm into his purse. Passing the ivy church he reflected that the ticket inspector usually made his visit when one had carelessly thrown away the ticket. The solemnity of the occupants of the car seemed to Father Conmee excessive for a journey so short and cheap. Father Conmee liked cheerful decorum.

It was a peaceful day. The gentleman with the glasses opposite Father Conmee had finished explaining and looked down. His wife, Father Conmee supposed. A tiny yawn opened the mouth of the wife of the gentleman with the glasses. She raised her small gloved fist, yawned ever so gently, tiptapping her small gloved fist on her opening mouth and smiled tinily,

Father Conmee perceived her perfume in the car. He perceived also that the awkward man at the other side of her was

sitting on the edge of the seat.

Father Conmee at the altarrails placed the host with difficulty in the mouth of the awkward old man who had the

shaky head.

At Annesley bridge the tram halted and, when it was about to go, an old woman rose suddenly from her place to alight. The conductor pulled the bellstrap to stay the car for her. She passed out with her basket and a market net: and Father Conmee saw the conductor help her and net and basket down: and Father Conmee thought that, as she had nearly passed the end of the penny fare, she was one of those good souls who had always to be told twice bless you, my child, that they have been absolved, pray for me. But they had so many worries in life, so many cares, poor creatures.

From the hoardings Mr Eugene Stratton grinned with thick

niggerlips at Father Conmee.